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No. 100

## House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR).

### DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
July 7, 2009.

I hereby appoint the Honorable HENRY CUELLAR to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer: O God, our Source of life, liberty, and everlasting happiness, our weekend celebration of this Nation's Independence Day was filled with parades; religious services; family events; and a wonderful Capitol concert of music, song, and fireworks on the West Lawn of this Capitol building.

Citizens of this land of promise were inspired to rededicate themselves to Your service and to work for the justice and freedom of all Your people.

Called to be representative of the people, Congress must stand together to solidify the Nation's security and meet fiscal responsibilities of our day.

Give all Your grace, prudence, and perseverance to address the needs of our times.

We make our prayer with gracious humility and deepened faith in the power of Your Holy Name, and Your Kingdom come both now and forever. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the

last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

### ADMINISTRATION MISREAD HISTORY

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, Vice President JOE BIDEN recently admitted that the Obama administration misread the economy when drafting their nearly trillion dollar spending bill. Meanwhile, the American people have long known, and House Republicans have long argued, that this administration actually misread history when putting together their massive borrowing bonanza.

Had Democrats followed the example of former Presidents Kennedy and Reagan, they would have implemented the type of broad tax relief for American families and small businesses that has a proven record of stimulating the economy and creating jobs. Today's continued decline in jobs is a symptom of the slow, bureaucratic-driven spending this administration put in place.

Our economy will recover, but small businesses will be far better vehicles of job creation than big government expansion. By saddling future generations with such massive debt while

threatening Social Security and encouraging the potential for hyperinflation and higher interest rates, this administration has misread history, misplaced its priorities, and misspent American tax dollars.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

### TO DIE OR NOT TO DIE—THAT IS THE GOVERNMENT QUESTION

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, British Government medical ethics advisor Baroness Warnock proclaimed that people who suffer from dementia have a patriotic duty to die. She said: "The care dementia requires is very expensive and drains the government resources for health care." This government decision maker said that people will soon be licensed to put other people down if they are unable to look after themselves. If that wasn't bad enough, she went on to say: "If you're demented, you're wasting government resources."

Human beings are a drain on the government; so they need to be put to death? Mr. Speaker, that sounds like a rather sick and demented idea to me.

Government-run medicine like in England puts the government's welfare above the welfare of the people. Government always values itself more than anyone or anything. It's the nature of the beast.

Recently, the President said at a town hall meeting we could save money on health care in America by putting a stop to expensive procedures for people who have been diagnosed with terminal diseases. He said: "Maybe you're better off not having the surgery, just taking the painkiller."

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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Now, is our government going to adopt the English system and determine who lives and who dies? It doesn't sound like a healthy health care plan to me.

And that's just the way it is.

#### PASS THE COOPER-WOLF SAFE COMMISSION BILL TO SAVE AMERICA'S FUTURE ECONOMY

(Mr. WOLF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, our economic house is crumbling. We are being bought piece by piece by China and Saudi Arabia. We owe these and other countries billions. And in a few years, because of this crushing debt and our huge mandated entitlement programs, we will have no money for research to find cures for cancer, Alzheimer's disease, autism, or other diseases. No money for science advances or for education. This Congress cannot abandon the American people and leave our children and grandchildren to shoulder these awful burdens.

There is a way to solve this dilemma. We can pass the bipartisan Cooper-Wolf SAFE Commission bill to save America's future economy.

This Congress, this Congress that we serve in now, is failing, is failing the American people.

#### ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AND FOSSIL FUELS

(Mr. YOUNG of Alaska asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, the week before last we passed the crap-and-trade bill, which is a terrible bill. It's a tax.

Then we celebrated Independence Day. And the week before Independence Day, we became more dependent on foreign countries for our fossil fuels.

We have fossil fuels in the United States, and we need them. Next year we're going to spend \$552 billion buying oil from overseas.

I think it's time that this Congress accepts the fact that we have to have fossil fuels for the bridge to the future in order to have the ability to provide power for this country. Let's do the right thing for this Nation.

#### HEALTH CARE

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, Democrats in Washington are pushing hard for a government takeover of health care. The result will be devastating for patients across the country.

In countries that already have government-run health care, like Britain and Canada, bureaucrats are put in charge of intimate health care decisions and critical care is denied.

Look at the story of one woman from Great Britain, Sarah Anderson. Her father suffers from a kidney tumor that could be treated by a drug approved throughout most of Europe. But, sadly, Britain's National Health Service is denying Sarah's father this lifesaving treatment.

This case is not unique as patients across Great Britain are denied the care they need by the government's health care service. In much of Canada, patients are even banned from paying for private health care.

The Democrats' health care reform would be a bad prescription for the American people.

Republicans have a better health care reform that provides high-quality health care coverage to every American and that doesn't put bureaucrats between patients and the care they need.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, July 7, 2009.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,  
*The Speaker, The Capitol, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on July 7, 2009, at 10:37 a.m.:

That the Senate passed with an amendment, requests a conference with the House, and appoints conferees, H.R. 2918.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,  
*Clerk of the House.*

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

#### UTAH RECREATIONAL LAND EXCHANGE ACT OF 2009

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1275) to direct the exchange of certain land in Grand, San Juan, and Uintah Counties, Utah, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1275

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

*This Act may be cited as the "Utah Recreational Land Exchange Act of 2009".*

#### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

*In this Act:*

(1) **FEDERAL LAND.**—The term "Federal land" means the land located in Grand, San Juan, and Uintah Counties, Utah, that is identified on the maps as—

(A) "BLM Subsurface only Proposed for Transfer to State Trust Lands";

(B) "BLM Surface only Proposed for Transfer to State Trust Lands"; and

(C) "BLM Lands Proposed for Transfer to State Trust Lands".

(2) **GRAND COUNTY MAP.**—The term "Grand County Map" means the map prepared by the Bureau of Land Management entitled "Utah Recreational Land Exchange Act Grand County", dated May 14, 2009, and relating to the exchange of Federal land and non-Federal land in Grand and San Juan Counties, Utah.

(3) **MAPS.**—The term "maps" means the Grand County Map and the Uintah County Map.

(4) **NON-FEDERAL LAND.**—The term "non-Federal land" means the land in Grand, San Juan, and Uintah Counties, Utah, that is identified on the maps as—

(A) "State Trust Land Proposed for Transfer to BLM"; and

(B) "State Trust Minerals Proposed for Transfer to BLM".

(5) **SECRETARY.**—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(6) **STATE.**—The term "State" means the State of Utah, as trustee under the Utah State School and Institutional Trust Lands Management Act (Utah Code Ann. 53C-1-101 et seq.).

(7) **UINTAH COUNTY MAP.**—The term "Uintah County Map" means the map prepared by the Bureau of Land Management entitled "Utah Recreational Land Exchange Act Uintah County", dated May 14, 2009, and relating to the exchange of Federal land and non-Federal land in Uintah County, Utah.

#### SEC. 3. EXCHANGE OF LAND.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—If the State offers to convey to the United States title to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall—

(1) accept the offer; and

(2) on receipt of all right, title, and interest of the State in and to the non-Federal land, convey to the State all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land.

(b) **CONDITIONS.**—The exchange authorized under subsection (a) shall be subject to—

(1) valid existing rights;

(2) except as otherwise provided by this section—

(A) section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716); and

(B) any other applicable laws;

(3) all costs of land exchanges under this Act, including but not limited to appraisals, surveys, and related costs, shall be paid equally by the Secretary and the State; and

(4) any additional terms and conditions that the Secretary and the State mutually determine to be appropriate.

(c) **TITLE APPROVAL.**—Title to the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under this section shall be in a format acceptable to the Secretary and the State.

(d) **APPRAISALS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The value of the Federal land and the non-Federal land shall be determined by appraisals conducted by 1 or more independent appraisers selected jointly by the Secretary and the State.

(2) **APPLICABLE LAW.**—The appraisals conducted under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716).

(3) **APPROVAL.**—The appraisals conducted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the Secretary and the State for approval.

## (4) ADJUSTMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If value is attributed to any parcel of Federal land because of the presence of minerals subject to leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), the value of the parcel (as otherwise established under this subsection) shall be reduced by the estimated value of the payments that would have been made to the State of Utah from bonuses, rentals, and royalties that the United States would have received if such minerals were leased pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.).

(B) LIMITATION.—An adjustment under subparagraph (A) shall not be considered as a property right of the State.

## (5) AVAILABILITY OF APPRAISALS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—All final appraisals, appraisal reviews, and determinations of value for land to be exchanged under this section shall be available for public review at the Utah State Office of the Bureau of Land Management at least 30 days before the conveyance of the applicable parcels.

(B) PUBLICATION.—The Secretary or the State, as applicable, shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation in Salt Lake County, Utah, a notice that the appraisals are available for public inspection.

## (e) CONVEYANCE OF PARCELS IN PHASES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding that appraisals for all of the parcels of Federal land and non-Federal land may not have been approved under subsection (d)(3), parcels of the Federal land and non-Federal land may be exchanged under subsection (a) in 3 phases beginning on the date on which the appraised values of the parcels included in the applicable phase are approved under this subsection.

(2) PHASES.—The 3 phases referred to in paragraph (1) are—

(A) phase 1, consisting of the non-Federal land identified as “phase one” land on the Grand County Map;

(B) phase 2, consisting of the non-Federal land identified as “phase two” land on the Grand County Map and the Uintah County Map; and

(C) phase 3, consisting of any remaining non-Federal land that is not identified as “phase one” land or “phase two” land on the Grand County Map or the Uintah County Map.

(3) NO AGREEMENT ON EXCHANGE.—If agreement has not been reached with respect to the exchange of an individual parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land, the Secretary and the State may agree to set aside the individual parcel to allow the exchange of the other parcels of Federal land and non-Federal land to proceed.

(4) TIMING.—It is the intent of Congress that at least the first phase of the exchange of land authorized by subsection (a) be completed not later than 360 days after the date on which the State makes the Secretary an offer to convey the non-Federal land under that subsection.

## (f) RESERVATION OF INTEREST IN OIL SHALE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—With respect to Federal land that contains oil shale resources, the Secretary shall reserve an interest in the portion of the mineral estate that contains the oil shale resources.

(2) EXTENT OF INTEREST.—The interest reserved by the United States under paragraph (1) shall consist of—

(A) 50 percent of any bonus bid or other payment received by the State as consideration for securing any lease or authorization to develop oil shale resources;

(B) the amount that would have been received by the Federal Government under the applicable royalty rate if the oil shale resources had been retained in Federal ownership; and

(C) 50 percent of any other payment received by the State pursuant to any lease or authorization to develop the oil shale resources.

(3) PAYMENT.—Any amounts due under paragraph (2) shall be paid by the State to the United States not less than quarterly.

(4) NO OBLIGATION TO LEASE.—The State shall not be obligated to lease or otherwise develop oil shale resources in which the United States retains an interest under this subsection.

(5) VALUATION.—Federal land in which the Secretary reserves an interest under this subsection shall be appraised—

(A) without regard to the presence of oil shale; and

(B) in accordance with subsection (d).

(g) WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LAND PRIOR TO EXCHANGE.—Subject to valid existing rights, during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the earlier of the date that the Federal land is removed from the exchange or the date on which the Federal land is conveyed under this Act, the Federal land is withdrawn from—

(1) disposition (other than disposition under section 4) under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) the operation of—

(A) the mineral leasing laws;

(B) the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.); and

(C) the first section of the Act of July 31, 1947 (commonly known as the “Materials Act of 1947”) (30 U.S.C. 601).

(h) APPURTENANT WATER RIGHTS.—Any conveyance of a parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land under this Act shall include the conveyance of water rights appurtenant to the parcel conveyed.

## (i) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The value of the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under this Act—

(A) shall be equal; or

(B) shall be made equal in accordance with paragraph (2).

## (2) EQUALIZATION.—

(A) SURPLUS OF FEDERAL LAND.—If the value of the Federal land exceeds the value of the non-Federal land, the value of the Federal land and non-Federal land shall be equalized, as determined to be appropriate and acceptable by the Secretary and the State, by one or more of the following:

(i) By reducing the acreage of the Federal land to be conveyed.

(ii) By adding additional State land to the non-Federal land to be conveyed.

(iii) Consistent with section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1716), by cash equalization of not more than 5 percent of the total value of the lands or interests in lands to be transferred out of Federal ownership.

(B) SURPLUS OF NON-FEDERAL LAND.—If the value of the non-Federal land exceeds the value of the Federal land, the value of the Federal land and non-Federal land shall be equalized, as determined to be appropriate and acceptable by the Secretary and the State, by one or both of the following:

(i) By reducing the acreage of the non-Federal land to be conveyed.

(ii) Consistent with section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1716), by cash equalization of not more than 5 percent of the total value of the lands or interests in lands to be transferred out of Federal ownership.

## (3) NOTICE AND PUBLIC INSPECTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary and the State determine to add or remove land from the exchange, the Secretary or the State shall—

(i) publish in a newspaper of general circulation in Salt Lake County, Utah, a notice that identifies when and where a revised exchange map will be available for public inspection; and

(ii) transmit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a copy of the revised exchange map.

(B) LIMITATION.—The Secretary and the State shall not add or remove land from the exchange

until at least 30 days after the date on which the notice is published under subparagraph (A)(i) and the map is transmitted under subparagraph (A)(ii).

## SEC. 4. STATUS AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND AFTER EXCHANGE.

## (a) ADMINISTRATION OF NON-FEDERAL LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2) and in accordance with section 206(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(c)), the non-Federal land acquired by the United States under this Act shall become part of, and be managed as part of, the Federal administrative unit or area in which the land is located.

(2) WITHDRAWAL PARCELS.—Any non-Federal land acquired by the United States under this Act identified on the maps as “Withdrawal Parcels” is withdrawn from the operation of the mineral leasing and mineral material disposal laws.

## (3) RECEIPTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any mineral receipts derived from the non-Federal land acquired under this Act shall be paid into the general fund of the Treasury.

(B) APPLICABLE LAW.—Mineral receipts from the non-Federal land acquired under this Act shall not be subject to section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191).

## (b) GRAZING PERMITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If land conveyed under this Act is subject to a lease, permit, or contract for the grazing of domestic livestock in effect on the date of acquisition, the Secretary and the State shall allow the grazing to continue for the remainder of the term of the lease, permit, or contract, subject to the related terms and conditions of user agreements, including permitted stocking rates, grazing fee levels, access rights, and ownership and use of range improvements.

(2) RENEWAL.—To the extent allowed by Federal or State law, on expiration of any grazing lease, permit, or contract described in paragraph (1), the holder of the lease, permit, or contract shall be entitled to a preference right to renew the lease, permit, or contract.

## (3) CANCELLATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this Act prevents the Secretary or the State from canceling or modifying a grazing permit, lease, or contract if the land subject to the permit, lease, or contract is sold, conveyed, transferred, or leased for non-grazing purposes by the Secretary or the State.

(B) LIMITATION.—Except to the extent reasonably necessary to accommodate surface operations in support of mineral development, the Secretary or the State shall not cancel or modify a grazing permit, lease, or contract because the land subject to the permit, lease, or contract has been leased for mineral development.

(4) BASE PROPERTIES.—If land conveyed by the State under this Act is used by a grazing permittee or lessee to meet the base property requirements for a Federal grazing permit or lease, the land shall continue to qualify as a base property for the remaining term of the lease or permit and the term of any renewal or extension of the lease or permit.

## (c) HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary and, as a condition of the exchange, the State shall make available for review and inspection any record relating to hazardous materials on the land to be exchanged under this Act.

(2) COSTS.—The costs of remedial actions relating to hazardous materials on land acquired under this Act shall be paid by those entities responsible for the costs under applicable law.

(d) EASEMENT.—The conveyance of Federal land in sec. 33, T. 4 S., R. 24 E., and sec. 4, T. 5 S., R. 24 E., of the Salt Lake Meridian, shall be subject to a 1,000 foot wide scenic easement and a 200 foot wide road right-of-way previously granted to the National Park Service for the Dinosaur National Monument, as described in Land Withdrawal No. U-0141143, pursuant to the Act of September 8, 1960 (74 Stat. 857,861).

**SEC. 5. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.**

The provisions of this Act shall terminate 5 years after the date of enactment.

**SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Before I go any further, I would like to thank the distinguished gentleman from Alaska, the former chairman of the Natural Resources Committee, for joining me in managing the bills from our committee here today.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1275, introduced by our colleague Representative JIM MATHESON, would direct the Secretary of the Interior to enter into a land exchange with the State of Utah for certain lands in Grand, San Juan, and Uintah Counties in Utah.

The legislation authorizes the exchange of approximately 40,000 acres of Federal land and minerals for approximately 42,000 acres of State land and minerals. This exchange would place valuable conservation and recreation lands into public ownership while also benefiting public school funding in Utah.

Many of the lands that the State of Utah is proposing to transfer to the Bureau of Land Management, the BLM, are lands within wilderness study areas, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, or other sensitive areas. Many of the lands the State would acquire from the BLM have a high potential for development, and the State puts the receipts generated from the use of these lands into a trust fund for public schools in Utah.

So I commend Representative MATHESON for his hard work on, and commitment to advancing, H.R. 1275. Many land exchanges in Utah have been controversial in the past, but by actively working with all the stakeholders affected by this exchange, this bill now enjoys broad support.

So I support H.R. 1275 and I urge its adoption by House today.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 1275 authorizes a land exchange that enhances the State of Utah's ability to fund public education. In return for 36,000 acres, the Federal Government will receive 46,000 acres of land that is of a higher conservation value and is believed to be environmentally sensitive.

This legislation passed the House in the 109th and 110th Congresses and is supported by local and State governments, as well as representatives of the outdoor recreational and environmental communities. I believe this is a good bill.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I again urge Members to support the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1275, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

## □ 1415

**NATIVE AMERICAN IRON WORKER TRAINING PROGRAM**

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1129) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide an annual grant to facilitate an iron working training program for Native Americans.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1129

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. IRON WORKING TRAINING PROGRAM FOR NATIVE AMERICANS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—To the extent funds are made available for this purpose, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, shall annually provide a grant to an eligible entity to provide an iron working training program for members of federally recognized Indian tribes. An eligible entity that receives a grant under this section shall provide a program that meets the requirements of subsection (b) and may require such other criteria of the program and participants of the program as the eligible entity considers appropriate to further the goals of the program.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—A program funded by a grant under this section shall—

(1) provide specialized training in iron working skills to adult members of federally recognized Indian tribes;

(2) provide classroom and on-the-job training; and

(3) facilitate job placement for participants upon successful completion of the requirements of the program.

(c) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—To be eligible for a grant under this section, an entity shall—

(1) have proven experience in providing successful iron working training programs to Native American populations; and

(2) have the facilities necessary to carry out such a program with a grant provided under this section.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Guam?

There was no objection.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1129 would authorize appropriations for an Interior Department program that makes grants available to fund a Native American ironworker training program. The appropriations for this program have been made for many years, and this program provides both classroom and on-the-job ironwork training for members of federally recognized Indian tribes.

This program would also facilitate job placements for those tribal members who successfully complete the requirements of the program.

With unemployment rates rising to a staggering rate of over 80 percent on some Indian reservations, this program is desperately needed. The ironworker training program provides Native American participants with the knowledge and the ability to join a skilled labor force as a career.

I want to commend our colleague Mr. LYNCH of Massachusetts for his hard work and dedication to this legislation, and I ask my colleagues to support its passage.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1129, which will create an ironworking program for Native Americans. The manager for the majority has effectively explained the bill, but I would like to make a few additional comments.

This country is suffering from record unemployment, but few areas are feeling the effects of job loss worse than Indian country. I hope that when Native Americans complete the training available through this program that we're authorizing today in this bill, jobs will be available for them.

Unfortunately, if the Environmental Protection Agency has any say, there will be a lot fewer jobs. One of the first major actions taken by the EPA under the Obama administration was to seek to revoke a key permit issued in 2008 to

the Navajo Nation for the construction of a 1,500-megawatt power plant employing the most advanced clean coal technology available today. This is the Desert Rock project.

Navajo Nation President Joe Shirley said that Desert Rock would create "500 permanent jobs at union wages on a reservation with an unemployment rate hovering around 50 percent."

This is an example that every community in America should follow, but it's an example lost on the Democrat leadership of this House. I hope my friends on the other side of the aisle consider that job training makes sense only when those jobs are available.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the sponsor of this bill, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH).

Mr. LYNCH. I thank the gentlelady from Guam for yielding me this time. I also would like to thank our chairman, NICK RAHALL, and Ranking Member DOC HASTINGS of the Natural Resources Committee for their cooperation in allowing this bill to move forward.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1129, legislation to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide annual grants for the development of regional ironworker training programs for Native Americans. Notably, an identical version of this legislation passed the House of Representatives under suspension of the rules by the 110th Congress by a vote of 302-72.

Currently, only one ironworker training program that is specifically geared towards Native Americans exists in the United States, and that is the highly successful National Ironworkers Training Program for American Indians based in Broadview, Illinois. The Broadview program has stemmed from a strong and enduring partnership between the Federal Government's Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Ironworkers International Union, one that has lasted over 35 years.

Working in conjunction with the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, the Broadview center provides highly specialized training in ironworking skills and related fabricating and welding shop classes and on-the-job education to Native American Indians from across the United States.

Upon completion of the program, each student possesses essential knowledge in union structure and history, OSHA safety regulations and a variety of ironworking skills, including blueprint reading and related math, arc welding and the erection of structural steel. Broadview graduates are subsequently placed as apprentices at local ironworker unions nationwide and, as a result, are afforded the opportunity to pursue productive and high-quality construction careers.

H.R. 1129 will build upon the success of the Broadview, Illinois, program by facilitating the establishment of regional ironworker training centers for

Native Americans across the United States through the authorization of annual Interior Department grants. Mr. Speaker, the impetus behind the legislation is to provide occupational training to Native Americans residing in economically depressed communities, to accord them the opportunity to secure good jobs in the ironworking trade and ensure a solid future for themselves and their families.

H.R. 1129 also stems from and expands upon the ironworkers longstanding relationship with the Native American community. As a structural ironworker for 20 years, I have been a member of Iron Workers Local 7 for 30 years, and I am actually past president of that union. I am well aware of a longstanding contribution made by Native Americans to the ironworking industry.

As noted by the Ironworkers International Union and its president, Joe Hunt, Native Americans have been a part of ironworker history since 1886, when the St. Lawrence River was bridged on tribal land in Quebec and ironworkers' foremen first hired Native Americans as ironworkers.

In my own role here, as an ironworker apprentice, I worked under a number of Native American foremen and general foremen. It was a number of Native American journeymen ironworkers who taught me how to weld and gave me a chance at that trade. As an ironworker foreman and a general foreman myself, I had an opportunity to have a lot of young Native American Indians working in my crews, not only in the Boston area, but out in Indiana and Illinois, as well as New Mexico and Arizona.

And I have had a long relationship with members from the Navajo Tribe. I actually lived for a while on the Navajo Reservation, and I count those men and women as some of my closest friends, and I am greatly indebted to them. I also worked with members of the Apache Tribe and Mohawk Tribe in the New England area. This will really, I think, give a wonderful opportunity to Native Americans who have sort of adopted the ironworking industry as a family business. And it was not uncommon for me to be, as a Caucasian, a minority on a lot of the construction sites that I worked on in New Mexico and in other parts of the country where American Indians really provided the majority of the working members on those jobs.

Again, I would like to thank Chairman RAHALL and Ranking Member HASTINGS for their wonderful support on this legislation, also, Member DALE KILDEE, who has also put his shoulder to the wheel on this bill.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 1129.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I again urge Members to support this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1129.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

#### TULE RIVER TRIBE WATER DEVELOPMENT ACT

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1945) to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study on the feasibility and suitability of constructing a storage reservoir, outlet works, and a delivery system for the Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation in the State of California to provide a water supply for domestic, municipal, industrial, and agricultural purposes, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1945

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Tule River Tribe Water Development Act".

#### SEC. 2. WATER SUPPLY FOR TRIBE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation.

(2) TRIBE.—The term "Tribe" means the Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation in the State of California.

(b) STUDY AND REPORT ON ALTERNATIVES.—

(1) STUDY.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which funds are made available under paragraph (3), the Secretary shall complete a feasibility study to evaluate alternatives (including alternatives for phase I reservoir storage of a quantity of water of not more than 5,000 acre-feet) for the provision of a domestic, commercial, municipal, industrial, and irrigation water supply for the Tribe.

(2) REPORT.—On completion of the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Energy and Natural Resources and Indian Affairs of the Senate a report describing the results of the study.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary \$3,000,000 to carry out this subsection.

(c) CONDITIONS FOR FUTURE PROJECTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No project constructed relating to the feasibility study under subsection (b) shall provide any water supply for—

(A) the casino of the Tule River Tribe, as in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

(B) any expansion of that casino;  
 (C) any other tribal casino; or  
 (D) any current or future lodging, dining, entertainment, meeting space, parking, or other similar facility in support of a gaming activity.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF WATER SUPPLIES.—A water supply provided by a project constructed relating to the feasibility study under subsection (b) shall be available to serve—

(A) the domestic, municipal, and governmental (including firefighting) needs of the Tribe and members of the Tribe; and

(B) other commercial, agricultural, and industrial needs not related to a gaming activity.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Guam?

There was no objection.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, the Tule River Water Development Act, sponsored by our colleague from California, Representative DEVIN NUNES, would authorize the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation, to complete a feasibility study that would evaluate alternatives for a water supply for the Tule River Tribe of the Tule River Tribal Reservation.

The tribe views this study as a very important first step in settling their water right claims. Similar legislation passed the House in the last Congress, and I urge my colleagues to support the passage of H.R. 1945 today.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

This important legislation, introduced by our California colleagues, DEVIN NUNES and JIM COSTA, is the first step towards improving the water supply situation on the Tule River Indian Reservation. This bill authorizes the Bureau of Reclamation to conduct a feasibility study to capture more surface water on the reservation.

Many areas throughout the West, including California, need new water storage to help meet water supply needs for humans, fish and wildlife. This legislation will help the tribe move one step closer to utilizing its water rights. This legislation enjoys universal support from the tribe and nearby communities and is an excellent example of where neighbors have come together for the common good.

I urge my colleagues to support this very bipartisan piece of legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I again urge Members to support this bill. I have no further speakers.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1945.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

#### SUPPORTING NATIONAL MEN'S HEALTH WEEK

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 142) supporting National Men's Health Week.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

#### H. CON. RES. 142

Whereas despite the advances in medical technology and research, men continue to live an average of almost 6 fewer years than women and African-American men have the lowest life expectancy;

Whereas 9 of the 10 leading causes of death, as defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, affect men at a higher percentage than women;

Whereas between the ages of 45 and 54, men are 3 times more likely than women to die of heart attacks;

Whereas men die of heart disease at almost twice the rate of women;

Whereas men die of cancer at almost one and a half times the rate of women;

Whereas testicular cancer is one of the most common cancers in men between the ages of 15 and 34, and when detected early, has a 95 percent survival rate;

Whereas the number of cases of colon cancer among men was almost 54,000 in 2008, and almost half of such men died from the disease;

Whereas the likelihood that a man will develop prostate cancer is 1 in 6;

Whereas the number of men contracting prostate cancer reached over 186,000 in 2008, and almost 29,000 of such men died from the disease;

Whereas African-American men in the United States have the highest incidence in the world of prostate cancer;

Whereas significant numbers of male-related health problems, such as prostate cancer, testicular cancer, infertility, and colon cancer, could be detected and treated if men's awareness of these problems was more pervasive;

Whereas more than one-half the elderly widows now living in poverty were not poor before the death of their husbands, and by age 100 women outnumber men 8 to 1;

Whereas educating both the public and health care providers about the importance

of early detection of male health problems will result in reducing rates of mortality for these diseases;

Whereas appropriate use of tests such as Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) exams, blood pressure screens, and cholesterol screens, in conjunction with clinical examination and self-testing for problems such as testicular cancer, can result in the detection of many of these problems in their early stages and increases in the survival rates to nearly 100 percent;

Whereas women are 100 percent more likely to visit the doctor for annual examinations and preventive services than men;

Whereas men are less likely than women to visit their health center or physician for regular screening examinations of male-related problems for a variety of reasons, including fear, lack of health insurance, lack of information, and cost factors;

Whereas National Men's Health Week was established by Congress and first celebrated in 1994 and urged men and their families to engage in appropriate health behaviors, and the resulting increased awareness has improved health-related education and helped prevent illness;

Whereas the Governors of over 45 States issue proclamations annually declaring Men's Health Week in their States;

Whereas since 1994, National Men's Health Week has been celebrated each June by dozens of States, cities, localities, public health departments, health care entities, churches, and community organizations throughout the Nation, that promote health awareness events focused on men and family;

Whereas the National Men's Health Week website has been established at [www.menshealthweek.org](http://www.menshealthweek.org) and features Governors' proclamations and National Men's Health Week events;

Whereas men who are educated about the value that preventive health can play in prolonging their lifespan and their role as productive family members will be more likely to participate in health screenings;

Whereas men and their families are encouraged to increase their awareness of the importance of a healthy lifestyle, regular exercise, and medical checkups; and

Whereas June 15 through 21, 2009, is National Men's Health Week, which has the purpose of heightening the awareness of preventable health problems and encouraging early detection and treatment of disease among men and boys: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring).* That Congress—

(1) supports the annual National Men's Health Week; and

(2) requests that the President of the United States issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States and interested groups to observe National Men's Health Week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. HARP-ER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.



□ 1430

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I present House Concurrent Resolution 142 for consideration. This resolution expresses our support for the goals and ideals of the annual National Men's Health Week, the observance of which is designed to heighten awareness of preventable health problems and encourage early detection and treatment of disease among men.

Introduced by my colleague, Mr. CUMMINGS of Maryland, on June 3, 2009, and reported out of the Oversight Committee by unanimous consent on June 18, 2009, H. Con. Resolution 142 enjoys strong bipartisan support.

Mr. Speaker, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, nine of 10 of the leading causes of death in America among men, including heart disease and cancer, affect men at a significantly higher percentage than women. In addition, the CDC has reported that women are 100 percent more likely than men to seek annual medical examinations and preventative health care.

Moreover, health statistics also indicate that, despite advances in medical care, men continue to live an average of approximately 6 fewer years than women—with African American men having the lowest life expectancy.

Nonetheless, many male-related health problems, including prostate cancer, testicular cancer, and colon cancer, are treatable upon early detection. Specifically, the use of prostate cancer-specific antigen exams, blood pressure screenings, and other exams, when coupled with clinical examination and self-testing for testicular cancer, can lead to early detection and increase survival rates to nearly 100 percent.

Accordingly, we must do more to encourage healthy behavior and disease prevention within America's male population. A more concentrated focus on male-related health conditions such as prostate, colon, and testicular cancer, along with a genuine commitment to addressing heart health, will go a long way toward ensuring that men have access to critical health information and treatment.

In addition, it's important to remember that prevention and treatment of men's health conditions are critical not only to men, but also to the health and well-being of the American family; and having just recently celebrated Father's Day, I believe that it is important for this legislative body to recognize men's health from a family perspective.

Furthermore, while an effort to encourage prevention and wellness among the male population can help meet our primary goal of improving health outcomes, in aggregate, utilization of these preventive services can lower health costs that currently are spiraling out of control.

Mr. Speaker, since 1994, National Men's Health Week has served as a catalyst

for increased attention towards men's health issues. I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in supporting House Concurrent Resolution 142, recognizing the tremendous importance of these efforts.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HARPER. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 142, supporting National Men's Health Week. Since first being signed into law on May 31, 1994, National Men's Health Week has been celebrated all over the Nation during the week leading up to Father's Day as a way to raise men's health awareness and to promote a healthy way of living among men.

Men suffer from many health problems at a higher rate than women. They are almost twice more likely than women to die of heart disease; and between the ages of 45 and 54, men are three times more likely than women to die of heart attacks.

Additionally, diseases such as testicular cancer and prostate cancer affect thousands of men every year. Studies have shown, however, that with proper lifestyle choices and medical assistance, men can fight and survive these diseases.

Many health discrepancies between men and women can be attributed to lifestyle differences such as drinking, smoking, and other high-risk behavior, with men more likely than women to partake in these practices. But these differences only contribute a portion of the shorter life span and poorer health of men. In reality, men are less likely than women to visit a doctor, missing opportunities to pinpoint and change unhealthy habits and to diagnosis and treat diseases.

Significant numbers of male-related health problems such as prostate, colon, and testicular cancer could be detected and treated with men's greater awareness of their susceptibility to these health problems. When detected early, men who are diagnosed with these cancers have a high survival rate.

Awareness, combined with the appropriate use of tests such as exams and cholesterol screenings, can detect many health problems early and increase the survival rate of these diseases to nearly 100 percent.

National Men's Health Week not only benefits men, but also the important people in their lives. National Men's Health Week encourages men and their families to increase their awareness of the importance of a healthy lifestyle, regular exercise, and medical check-ups. Moreover, better long-term health among men can contribute to fewer medical expenses for their families, for taxpayers, and for employers.

I encourage my fellow Members to join me in supporting House Concurrent Resolution 142.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, at this time I don't believe we have any further speakers on this issue, so I will continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of House Concurrent Resolution 142.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. I thank the gentleman from Mississippi for his kind words and his support.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Con. Res. 142, supporting National Men's Health Week. I would like to thank my colleague Representative ELIJAH CUMMINGS from Maryland for introducing this important piece of legislation, as well as its many co-sponsors.

I stand in support of this legislation because it highlights the importance of increasing attention to personal health. Men in the United States are disproportionately affected by health issues. These issues are particularly acute within minority populations. In the state of Georgia, these disparities are especially evident. African-American men have a life expectancy of 64 years while Caucasian men have a life expectancy of 73, both of which are dwarfed by the nearly 79 years of life expected from Caucasian women. Georgia has a tragic death rate of 79.2 for African-American men with prostate cancer compared to 28.8 among Caucasian men.

These issues impact not only men's personal wellbeing but radiate throughout our families, our businesses, and our society. Indeed, health has an impact on America's economic well-being. Recent statistics indicate that more than half of the elderly widows now living in poverty were not poor before the death of their husbands.

Many of the issues affecting men's health are treatable and manageable if caught early, but women are 100 percent more likely than men to visit a doctor for annual exams and preventive services. There is a Spanish proverb that says, "A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools." Men throughout the United States owe it to their loved ones to take better care of their health. Increasing men's health will improve families' fullness and will help ensure healthy living at all levels: social, economic, and political. To quote President Obama, "Children who grow up without a father are five-times more likely to live in poverty and commit crime; nine times more likely to drop out of schools and twenty times more likely to end up in prison . . . We need fathers to realize that responsibility does not end at conception. We need them to realize that what makes you a man is not the ability to have a child—it's the courage to raise one." Part of that responsibility is caring for your health. Eat healthier, perform self-exams, visit your doctor, and get screened. We owe it to ourselves and our families. I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this call for increased awareness and self-responsibility for men's health.

Mr. LYNCH. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 142.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a

quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

# RECOGNIZING NATIONAL CARIBBEAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 127) Recognizing the significance of National Caribbean-American Heritage Month.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

## H. CON. RES. 127

Whereas people of Caribbean heritage are found in every State of the Union;

Whereas emigration from the Caribbean region to the American Colonies began as early as 1619 with the arrival of indentured workers in Jamestown, Virginia;

Whereas during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, a significant number of slaves from the Caribbean region were brought to the United States;

Whereas since 1820, millions of people have emigrated from the Caribbean region to the United States;

Whereas like the United States, the countries of the Caribbean faced obstacles of slavery and colonialism and struggled for independence;

Whereas also like the United States, the people of the Caribbean region have diverse racial, ethnic, cultural, and religious backgrounds;

Whereas the independence movements throughout the Caribbean during the 1960s and the consequential establishment of independent democratic countries in the Caribbean strengthened ties between the region and the United States;

Whereas Alexander Hamilton, a founding father of the United States and the first Secretary of the Treasury, was born in the Caribbean;

Whereas many influential Caribbean-Americans have contributed to the rich history of the United States, including Jean Baptiste Pointe du Sable, the pioneer settler of Chicago; Claude McKay, a poet of the Harlem Renaissance; James Weldon Johnson, the writer of the Black National Anthem; Celia Cruz, the world-renowned queen of Salsa music; and Shirley Chisholm, the first African-American Congresswoman and first African-American woman candidate for President;

Whereas the many influential Caribbean-Americans in the history of the United States also include Colin Powell, the first African-American Secretary of State; Sidney Poitier, the first African-American actor to receive the Academy Award for best actor in a leading role; Harry Belafonte, a musician, actor, and activist; Al Roker, a meteorologist and television personality; and Roberto Clemente, the first Latino inducted into the baseball hall of fame;

Whereas Caribbean-Americans have played an active role in the civil rights movement and other social and political movements in the United States;

Whereas Caribbean-Americans have contributed greatly to the fine arts, education, business, literature, journalism, sports, fashion, politics, government, the military, music, science, technology, and other fields in the United States;

Whereas Caribbean-Americans share their culture through festivals, carnivals, music, dance, film, and literature, which enrich the cultural landscape of the United States;

Whereas the countries of the Caribbean are important economic partners of the United States;

Whereas the countries of the Caribbean represent the United States' third border;

Whereas the people of the Caribbean region share the hopes and aspirations of the people of the United States for peace and prosperity throughout the Western Hemisphere and the rest of the world;

Whereas in June 2008, President George W. Bush issued a proclamation declaring June National Caribbean-American Heritage Month after the passage of H. Con. Res. 71 in the 109th Congress by both the Senate and the House of Representatives; and

Whereas June is an appropriate month to establish a Caribbean-American Heritage Month: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—*

(1) supports the goals and ideals of Caribbean-American Heritage Month;

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe Caribbean-American Heritage Month with appropriate ceremonies, celebrations, and activities; and

(3) affirms that—

(A) the contributions of Caribbean-Americans are a significant part of the history, progress, and heritage of the United States; and

(B) the ethnic and racial diversity of the United States enriches and strengthens the Nation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. HARPER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LYNCH. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. LYNCH. On behalf of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I present House Concurrent Resolution 127 for consideration. This resolution expresses our support for the goals and ideals of National Caribbean-American Heritage Month.

Introduced by my colleague, Representative BARBARA LEE of California, on May 14, 2009, and reported out of the Oversight Committee by unanimous consent on June 18, 2009, House Concurrent Resolution 127 enjoys the support of over 50 Members of Congress.

Since June of 2005, Congress has taken time each year to recognize Americans of Caribbean descent for their significant contributions to American culture and history during National Caribbean Heritage Month.

Beginning as early as the year 1619, generations of Caribbean immigrants

have come to America and significantly contributed their rich traditions and culture, ethnic, and religious diversity to our social fabric.

Regrettably, we must acknowledge that many Caribbean-Americans arrived against their own volition—as slaves and indentured servants, whose struggles for freedom continue to reverberate. Many others came to this country in search of a better life for themselves and their children; and today, over 5 million Americans proudly share Caribbean heritage.

Caribbean-Americans have offered lasting contributions to every sector of our society, from public service, science, and athletics to business, education, and entertainment.

Prominent Caribbean-Americans include such historical and cultural figures as Alexander Hamilton—who was born in the Caribbean region—former Secretary of State Colin Powell; Eric Holder, our current Attorney General; and Shirley Chisholm, the first African American Congresswoman and first African American candidate for President.

Other influential Caribbean-Americans include Harlem renaissance poet, Claude McKay; actor and civil rights activist Harry Belafonte; and Sidney Poitier, the first African American actor to receive an Academy Award for best performance in a leading role.

Mr. Speaker, these and countless other Caribbean-Americans have made invaluable contributions to our Nation, and it is fitting that we honor them today. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting House Concurrent Resolution 127.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HARPER. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of House Concurrent Resolution 127 recognizing the significance of National Caribbean-American Heritage Month. Every year since 2006, our Nation has recognized the contribution Caribbean-Americans have made to the United States during the month of June.

The Caribbean people have had a place in the history of the United States from its very beginning. The first Caribbean people who immigrated to the United States did so in 1619 as indentured workers who were brought to Jamestown, Virginia. During the centuries that followed, many people were brought to the United States from the Caribbean as slaves and, since 1820, millions more have emigrated, bringing with them their talents and high values, which have enriched our Nation and assisted in its formation.

Many notable people in the history of the United States have strong Caribbean ties. Those already mentioned are certainly very important to the history of our country. Alexander Hamilton, not only the first Secretary of the Treasury, but also one of the authors of the Federalist Papers, was born in the



Caribbean. Former Secretary of State Colin Powell, Sidney Poitier, and musician Harry Belafonte are all Caribbean-Americans, as you have heard.

Other Caribbean-Americans have contributed to every aspect of our Nation, from the sciences to the Armed Forces. For all of these contributions, we are grateful.

The United States and the nations of the Caribbean have had many traits that are indicative of our similarities with one another. The histories of the United States and the countries of the Caribbean have faced similar trials of slavery, colonialism, and the struggle for independence.

The people who comprise our separate nations are similar in that we are all different, coming from very diverse racial, ethnic, cultural, and religious backgrounds. In addition to celebrating the contribution Caribbean-Americans have made to the United States, we honor these historical similarities between our nations.

I ask my fellow Members of Congress to join me in recognizing the contributions of Caribbean-Americans to the history of the United States and the way in which their presence enriches and strengthens our country.

I support House Concurrent Resolution 127.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to yield such time as she may consume to the lead sponsor of this measure, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Let me thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for yielding and for your leadership and for supporting and managing this resolution today.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 127, a resolution which I have authored for several years recognizing the significance of National Caribbean-American Heritage Month. This resolution acknowledges the important contributions of Caribbean-Americans for the many contributions they have made to our Nation's history and culture.

Let me begin by thanking Chairman TOWNS, Ranking Member ISSA, and the staff of the Oversight and Government Reform Committee on both sides for making this a bipartisan effort and for helping to bring this resolution to the floor today.

I would also like to recognize many of my colleagues on this side: Congresswoman DONNA CHRISTENSEN, Congresswoman YVETTE CLARKE, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON-LEE, Congresswoman WATERS, Congressman PAYNE, Chairman CHARLIE RANGEL, Chairman JOHN CONYERS, Congressman BURTON, and many, many Members of Congress for their tremendous leadership on issues relating to the Caribbean.

Congresswoman CHRISTENSEN, whom you will hear from in just a minute, from the Virgin Islands, has lead health care reform efforts to ensure that any health care reform bill must

address strategies that deal with the disparities in communities of color. And for this, Congresswoman CHRISTENSEN, Dr. CHRISTENSEN, we are deeply grateful.

I'd like to also acknowledge Dr. Claire Nelson and the Institute of Caribbean Studies, and all of the other Caribbean-American organizations in Washington, D.C., and across the country, that have worked so hard to make Caribbean-American Heritage Month 2009 a great success.

As a longtime supporter of the Caribbean and a frequent visitor to the region, I am very proud to see us celebrate this important commemorative month for the fourth straight year.

Since Congress first passed H. Con. Res. 71 in February of 2006, the President has issued a proclamation recognizing Caribbean-American Heritage Month every year during the month of June. This year, President Obama issued a proclamation on June 2. Mr. Speaker, I will insert that proclamation into the RECORD.

#### NATIONAL CARIBBEAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH, 2009

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation: Caribbean Americans have made lasting contributions to our Nation's culture and history, and the month of June has been set aside to honor their cultural, linguistic, ethnic, and social diversity.

Generations of immigrants have preserved the traditions of their homelands, and these traditions have defined our Nation's identity. Caribbean Americans bring a unique and vibrant culture. This multilingual and multiethnic tradition has strengthened our social fabric and enriched the diversity of our Nation.

Millions of individuals in the United States have Caribbean roots. Unfortunately some Caribbean Americans were forced to our country as slaves; others arrived of their own volition. All have sought the promise of a brighter tomorrow for themselves and their children.

In their pursuit of success, Caribbean Americans exhibit the traits all Americans prize: determination, a devotion to community, and patriotism. They have made their mark in every facet of our society, from art to athletics and science to service. Caribbean Americans have also safeguarded our Nation in the United States Armed Forces.

This month we also recognize the critical relationship the United States maintains with Caribbean nations. In a world of increasing communication and connectivity, this friendship has become even more important. We are neighbors, partners, and friends; we share the same aspirations for our children; and we strive for the very same freedoms. Together, we can meet the common challenges we face.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, BARACK OBAMA, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim June 2009 as National Caribbean-American Heritage Month. I urge all Americans to commemorate this month by learning more about the history and culture of Caribbean Americans.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of June, in the year of our Lord two thousand nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-third.

BARACK OBAMA.

People of Caribbean heritage reside in every part of our country. Since 1820, millions of people have immigrated from the Caribbean to the United States. Throughout U.S. history, we have been fortunate to benefit from countless individuals of Caribbean descent who have contributed to American Government, politics, business, arts, education, and culture, including one of my personal mentors, the Honorable Shirley Chisholm from Brooklyn, New York.

□ 1445

Shirley Chisholm was a woman of Bajan and Guyanese descent who never forgot her roots in the Caribbean. She was the first African American and the first woman to seriously run a Presidential campaign in 1972. She was also the first African American woman elected to the House of Representatives. So personally I have to honor her today because I have to say that my political involvement began as a volunteer during her historic Presidential campaign in 1972, and through her mentorship, she strengthened my interest in issues important to the African diaspora both here in the United States and abroad.

During Caribbean-American Heritage Month, we recognized the important contributions of people like Shirley Chisholm as well as Alexander Hamilton, Hazel Scott, Sidney Poitier, Wyclef Jean, Eric Holder, Colin Powell, Harry Belafonte, Celia Cruz and, yes, Congresswomen DONNA CHRISTENSEN, SHEILA JACKSON-LEE and YVETTE CLARKE and many other persons of Caribbean descent who have helped shape this country. Caribbean-American Heritage Month provides us an opportunity to strengthen our long-term partnerships with nations of the Caribbean community through greater dialogue and engagement, and must not stop with June. From disaster preparedness to trade and energy, education, and the campaign against HIV and AIDS, we share a number of mutual policy interests with our Caribbean neighbors. Last month we were able to address some of these important issues through the Institute of Caribbean Studies' Caribbean-American Legislative Forum, held annually on the Hill during Caribbean-American Heritage Month. At the forum, people from the academic community and the private sector, regional policymakers and members of the Caribbean diaspora were able to meet to better integrate policy interests between the United States and Caribbean countries.

Recent global events, from the sharp rise in food and energy prices to a series of devastating storms and the global economic downturn, have acutely affected people of the Caribbean, particularly our friends in Haiti. These ongoing regional and global crises highlight the need for continuing engagement and involvement with innovative policy solutions with our neighbors. I'm very pleased to see the Obama

administration's recent announcement of increased foreign assistance to Haiti and the President's participation in the Summit of the Americas, held in Trinidad. These are all signs of this administration's fresh and new engagement with the region. Caribbean-American Heritage Month also reminds us of the large and diverse constituencies of Caribbean-Americans in our Nation and provided us with an opportunity to send a message of good will to the Caribbean community both here and abroad. This month also provided us with an opportunity to share in the rich culture of our natives through showcases of Caribbean art, festivals, concerts and films. In my own district in Oakland, California, the Caribbean-American Heritage Association of Northern California celebrated the rich cultural heritage of the people of the Caribbean through a musical concert and family picnic. The association also hosted its Third Annual Caribbean-American Heritage Legacy Awards ceremony, honoring the contributions of Caribbean-Americans to our great country. Just as we should commemorate the achievements of the many diverse communities that make up this great country, the United States Government should continue to celebrate the rich history and diversity of Caribbean-Americans and work each and every day to ensure that the issues of concern to Caribbean-Americans and the nations of the Caribbean are included in our policy debates here in the Congress. I ask all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure to honor and salute the Caribbean-American community and to acknowledge their rich and varied contributions to the history, culture and progress of the United States.

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers at this moment. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to yield 3 minutes to a cosponsor of this measure, the gentlelady from the U.S. Virgin Islands, DONNA CHRISTENSEN.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you for yielding, Congressman LYNCH.

As a person of Caribbean-American descent, I proudly rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 127 and applaud the chairwoman of the Congressional Black Caucus, Congresswoman BARBARA LEE, for leading this effort to recognize our joint and very special heritage. The ties between the United States and its close neighbors to the south are ones that go back to the founding of our early colonies, the fight for independence and the founding of this country. George Washington, our first President, visited family in Barbados. As you've heard many times this afternoon, Alexander Hamilton, his aide-de-camp, a Revolutionary War hero, chief author of the Federalist Papers and first Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Nevis and raised in St. Croix in my own district. The service and contributions of people

from the Caribbean to every facet of life in this country are countless and invaluable, and there is much to celebrate. In a special order on June 15, members of the Congressional Black Caucus came to the floor to speak about many of those individuals, and you've heard some this afternoon. But the true test of the homage we pay to the special heritage that we share is what happens going forward, and the step taken with President Obama's attendance and leadership at the Summit of the Americas in Trinidad earlier this year bodes well for that future.

From the inclusion of the Caribbean countries in PEPFAR to the extension of security initiatives, the forgiveness of Haiti's debt, Congresswoman LEE's proposal for the Shirley Chisholm Educational Exchange program for students in the United States and the Caribbean, and many other initiatives, the Congressional Black Caucus has actively fostered the relationship to the benefit of both the region and our country. It is fitting that this body recognizes the special heritage we, the people of the Caribbean and the people of the United States, share and the contributions of each to the other. Again, I thank Chairwoman LEE for introducing this resolution and urge its passage.

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers at the moment. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. HANK JOHNSON, also a cosponsor of this resolution.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of Caribbean-American Heritage Month. As has been pointed out, there have been tremendous accomplishments made by our friends from the Caribbean, and it's only just that we recognize them today for the achievements that they have procured not just for folks of Caribbean descent but also for all Americans. There have been great contributions, and there will continue to be great contributions.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that in this Congress we have a number of folks from the Caribbean, including my good friend and colleague DONNA CHRISTENSEN, whose quest has been on health care for the time that she has been in office. And she is getting ready to have her dreams realized with a good start that we're going to do on health care. Then, not to leave anyone out, but I do want to recognize my colleague and class member YVETTE CLARKE, who, as a staunch advocate for small businesses, is poised to do great things on behalf of small businesses, and I admire her for what she has done already and what she will do in the future.

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of House Concurrent Resolution 127, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I'd just ask all of our Members to

support Ms. BARBARA LEE, the lead sponsor of this legislation, in support of Caribbean-American Heritage Month, and I ask all of our Members to join her in that effort.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Con. Res. 127, recognizing the significance of National Caribbean-American Heritage Month. I would like to thank my colleague Representative BARBARA LEE from California for introducing this important piece of legislation, as well as its many other co-sponsors.

I stand in support of this legislation because it recognizes the profound role that Caribbean-Americans have played in the development of this great country. Social scientists call the United States of America "the Melting Pot" because of the vast number of cultures, races, ethnicities, skills, talents, and ideas that come together to make this experiment in democracy work. Caribbean-Americans are integral to that process.

Slave laborers brought to the United States from the Caribbean laid the foundation for this country in its earliest days. Today, millions of Caribbean-Americans have immigrated to the United States on their own accord, bringing with them their vibrant culture and firm ideals. From beginning the Department of the Treasury and breaking color barriers to changing the sound of Salsa and the Harlem Renaissance, our nation's history is steeply ingrained with the contributions of Caribbean-Americans. Caribbean nations are important neighbors and partners within the global community, playing a vital role in the pursuit of peace and prosperity throughout the world. Caribbean-American poet Claude McKay once said, "Nations, like plants and human beings, grow. And if the development is thwarted they are dwarfed and overshadowed." The United States owes a great deal of its development to the Caribbean, its people, and its culture. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation recognizing the significance of National Caribbean-American Heritage Month.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to Caribbean Heritage Month. In New York *Carib News*' June 16, 2009 edition, the article highlights the important contributions made by Caribbean Americans to both the United States and their respective home countries. The article refers to President Obama as having recognized the importance of the Caribbean American community and the enormous contributions it has made to the United States over past centuries. The Caribbean community continues the tradition of offering a vibrant culture, as have so many other cultures that have helped to define our American heritage. It is important to note the contributions made by English, French, Spanish and Dutch speaking nations of the Caribbean, as each of these brings its own cultural aspect to the larger American community.

It is imperative that we note not only the contributions Caribbean Americans have made to the United States, but also the contributions they have made to their home countries. Each year, Caribbean Americans remit billions of dollars per year to CARICOM nations, and maintain a multi-billion dollar buying power, some of which is used to advance the growth of their home countries. The Caribbean Heritage Month celebration that will kick off in Brooklyn is defined by music, theatre, panel discussions, a cultural fair, and other activities

that actively illustrate the culture of the Caribbean.

In the years to come, it is important that the United States maintain a strong relationship with the Caribbean nations. The value that these nations place on growth and economic development, as well as personal advancement are values reflected in American culture and thus show the commonalities that our country shares with these nations. As we continue to cultivate these relationships, let us not forget the wealth of interchangeable benefit such communication and interaction with one another can yield. Caribbean Heritage Month plays an integral role in shaping America's understanding that such nations play in our progress and growth. May this Caribbean Heritage Month designation continue to draw from the unique culture of Caribbean Americans, and be used as a source of influence for continued Caribbean-American relations.

Mr. LYNCH. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 127.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

#### PROVIDING FOR DESIGN OF SLAVE LABOR MARKER IN CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 135) directing the Architect of the Capitol to place a marker in Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center which acknowledges the role that slave labor played in the construction of the United States Capitol, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 135

Whereas enslaved African-Americans provided labor essential to the construction of the United States Capitol;

Whereas the report of the Architect of the Capitol entitled "History of Slave Laborers in the Construction of the United States Capitol" documents the role of slave labor in the construction of the Capitol;

Whereas enslaved African-Americans performed the backbreaking work of quarrying the stone which comprised many of the floors, walls, and columns of the Capitol;

Whereas enslaved African-Americans also participated in other facets of construction

of the Capitol, including carpentry, masonry, carting, rafting, roofing, plastering, glazing, painting, and sawing;

Whereas the marble columns in the Old Senate Chamber and the sandstone walls of the East Front corridor remain as the lasting legacies of the enslaved African-Americans who worked the quarries;

Whereas slave-quarried stones from the remnants of the original Capitol walls can be found in Rock Creek Park in the District of Columbia;

Whereas the Statue of Freedom now atop the Capitol dome could not have been cast without the pivotal intervention of Philip Reid, an enslaved African-American foundry worker who deciphered the puzzle of how to separate the 5-piece plaster model for casting when all others failed;

Whereas the great hall of the Capitol Visitor Center was named Emancipation Hall to help acknowledge the work of the slave laborers who built the Capitol;

Whereas no narrative on the construction of the Capitol that does not include the contribution of enslaved African-Americans can fully and accurately reflect its history;

Whereas recognition of the contributions of enslaved African-Americans brings to all Americans an understanding of the continuing evolution of our representative democracy; and

Whereas a marker dedicated to the enslaved African-Americans who helped to build the Capitol will reflect the charge of the Capitol Visitor Center to teach visitors about Congress and its development: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),*

#### SECTION 1. PLACEMENT OF MARKER IN CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER TO ACKNOWLEDGE ROLE OF SLAVE LABOR IN CONSTRUCTION OF CAPITOL.

(a) PROCUREMENT AND PLACEMENT OF MARKER.—The Architect of the Capitol, subject to the approval of the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, shall design, procure, and place in a prominent location in Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center a marker which acknowledges the role that slave labor played in the construction of the United States Capitol.

(b) CRITERIA FOR DESIGN OF MARKER.—In developing the design for the marker required under subsection (a), the Architect of the Capitol—

(1) shall take into consideration the recommendations developed by the Slave Labor Task Force Working Group;

(2) shall, to the greatest extent practicable, ensure that the marker includes stone which was quarried by slaves in the construction of the Capitol; and

(3) shall ensure that the marker includes a plaque or inscription which describes the purpose of the marker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. HARPER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in May 2005 the congressional leadership appointed a task force to study the contributions of enslaved African Americans to the construction of this great edifice, our United States Capitol. The task force was also asked to recommend appropriate steps to recognize their contribution. In support of that effort, the architectural historian to the Architect of the Capitol produced a report on the contributions of slave laborers to the Capitol's construction. During the 110th Congress the Committee on House Administration conducted a hearing to receive recommendations of the task force, chaired by the gentleman from Georgia, my colleague and mentor, Congressman JOHN LEWIS. The task force devoted considerable time and effort to reviewing the Architect's report on the use of slaves during the Capitol's construction and developing recommendations. Mr. Speaker, Americans now living cannot remove the stain of our Nation's past, but we can admit our forebears' sin. We must acknowledge the sacrifices of those Americans who, without choice, worked to build a government that kept them in bondage. The task force's report recommended a number of steps to do what we can.

□ 1500

Several of their recommendations, including the naming of Emancipation Hall in the new Capitol Visitor Center, have already been completed.

The placement of a marker in Emancipation Hall requires further legislative action as embodied in this resolution. This resolution will provide for the installation of a marker by the Architect of the Capitol, under the supervision of the House Administration Committee and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

As the resolution contemplates, the committees will make every effort to use some of the original, slave-quarried stones. These stones were removed from the Capitol during previous renovations and are held in storage.

I urge all Members to support the resolution, which proposes a fitting commemoration of slave laborers' contribution to this temple of democracy.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of House Concurrent Resolution 135, which will enhance the educational offerings of the Capitol Visitor Center by highlighting the contributions of enslaved African Americans to the construction of the U.S. Capitol Building.

Far too often the historical record detailing the rise of our Capitol Building fails to appropriately recognize the vital contributions by slave laborers. As a result of the Slave Labor Task Force, we are better equipped to fill

that void and will take steps toward doing so here today.

The Capitol Visitor Center quickly has become a major attraction for those visiting our Federal city, seeking greater understanding of the history which led to our present. It is therefore appropriate that Emancipation Hall, in the CVC, house a formal recognition of these essential laborers, further enriching the educational experience of visitors young and old.

I urge my colleagues' support for the successful passage of this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I would now yield 5 minutes to the Honorable Congressman from Georgia and sponsor of this resolution, JOHN LEWIS.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague and friend from Georgia for yielding the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to tell the full story of our Nation's Capitol Building. We must recognize all of the hands that helped to construct this temple of freedom. We must continue to teach the full history of this country, and to do that, we must recognize the role that African American slaves played in the construction of our Nation's Capitol.

I would like to thank Chairman BRADY and Ranking Member LUNGREN for all their efforts to bring this bill to the floor, and also the staff of the House Administration Committee, and Jesse Uman, of my own staff, for their work and perseverance to pass this bill.

Additionally, Mr. Speaker, I'm going to thank and recognize Senator BLANCHE LINCOLN, who has championed the work of the Slave Labor Task Force in the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, for too long, the use of slave labor in the construction of the United States Capitol has gone untold. We look back today, not to open old wounds, but to ensure that we tell the story, the whole story, the complete story of those slaves, so their toils are never forgotten.

Slavery is part of our Nation's history of which we are not proud. However, we should not run or hide from it.

The history of the Capitol, like the history of our Nation, should be complete. As thousands of visitors walk through our Nation's Capitol, they leave without knowing the full history of its construction. Today, there is nothing, not one thing, not one note, that tells the story of the African American slaves who helped build this magnificent building: no drawings, no murals, no statues, nothing but nothing.

Mr. Speaker, with this resolution, this untold story will now be told. Thanks to the work of the Slave Labor Task Force, we will now honor those slaves who built our temple of freedom. We need something that visitors can see, that visitors can feel and which communicates the back-breaking labor that slaves completed to help construct our Capitol.

Passage of this resolution will create a historic marker in the Capitol Visitor Center, made of stones quarried by the hands of slave laborers to stand testament to their sacrifices. This physical and permanent marker will pay tribute to the blood, sweat and toils of the African American slaves who helped build this magnificent building and ensure that their story is told and never forgotten.

I urge all of my colleagues to support the passage of this resolution.

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I have no other Members who wish to speak at the moment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I would now like to yield 3 minutes to my friend, the gentlelady from the Virgin Islands, Dr. DONNA CHRISTENSEN.

I am proud to report, Mr. Speaker, that she has distinguished herself as one of the foremost experts on the issue of health care in this Congress where she has served for the past 14 years. And so it is my great pleasure to introduce my friend and member of the powerful Energy and Commerce Committee, which has taken primary jurisdiction of the issue of health care reform.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I thank my colleague for yielding and for those kind words.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 135 which would have the work of enslaved African Americans in the building of our historic Capitol Building memorialized for this generation and for posterity. And I applaud, thank and honor the lead sponsor, the mentor of all of us, Congressman JOHN LEWIS, for this resolution and for his unwavering commitment to justice.

The Architect of the Capitol's 2005 report entitled "History of Slave Laborers in Construction of the United States Capitol" clearly outlines the contributions of "the slaves who quarried the stone, cut the timber, and formed and fired the bricks that became our Nation's Temple of Freedom."

I am sure that there are many who will wonder, Why is this important? Why is it necessary to have a marker placed in the Capitol Visitor Center that acknowledges the work of the unfree in the construction of the Capitol?

In response, let me say that it is important because it is part of the American story. It is an integral part of the fabric of our history which runs from its founding on the great ideals of freedom, justice and equality to today, where we have witnessed the toils, tears and prayers of hundreds of years answered in the contributions of the descendants of those enslaved Africans in every endeavor of American life today. And that story, the American story, is an enduring one of redemption. It is a story that points to the unique quality of our Nation and our continuous striving to achieve those ideals of freedom, equality and justice.

Mr. Speaker, while some may see irony in the fact that it was hands of the then unfree that forged the structure that has become the temple of freedom for the entire world, we see it as the hand of God pointing, as always, to the lives of the "least of these" as precious in His sight.

There should be a marker in the Capitol Visitor Center because it is an appropriate way to mark how far this country has come and to show countries around the world that the impossible is indeed possible. The marker needs to be placed to finally give voice to those whose silent witness to the potential greatness of our country was forged in their blood, sweat and tears.

I urge my colleagues to vote "aye" for this resolution.

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, again, I would want to commend the conscience of the Congress, the Honorable Congressman from the great State of Georgia and the great city of Atlanta. I would like to commend him for taking on this measure and proceeding with it to conclusion. And I want to congratulate you, sir, for this and for all of the things you will continue to do to make sure that everyone's contribution throughout the history of this great country is recognized.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, more than 200 years ago, on September 18, 1793, our Nation broke ground for what would become our home to democracy—the United States Capitol.

At this time in our Nation's history, however, democracy and freedom were not enjoyed by all Americans.

Ironically, it was those who were disenfranchised—enslaved African Americans—who helped construct our symbol of democracy, the Capitol.

I commend my colleague, the gentleman from Georgia, JOHN LEWIS, for introducing this bipartisan resolution acknowledging this fact.

Specifically, the resolution "directs the Architect of the Capitol to place a marker in Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center which acknowledges the role that slave labor played in the construction of the United States Capitol."

There are at least three reasons why this resolution is necessary.

First, the history of the United States Capitol would not be accurate without recognizing that enslaved African Americans played an integral role in building the Capitol. For example, the Capitol's architects negotiated with slave owners with respect to hiring out their slaves. Although the Architect of the Capitol states that "[n]o one will ever know how many slaves helped to build the United States Capitol Building," it is estimated that at least several hundred were involved in the construction.

These slaves skillfully toiled as carpenters, sawyers, blacksmiths, brickmakers, and bricklayers. They were responsible for quarrying stone and then hauling it to the work site.

Notably, an enslaved African American—Philip Reid—helped cast the Statue of Freedom, which was placed on top of the Capitol Dome during the Civil War on December 2, 1863.

Second, given the significant contributions of enslaved African Americans in the building of the U.S. Capitol, a marker in Emancipation Hall is an appropriate tribute to such efforts.

The marker was recommended by the Slave Labor Task Force Working Group, which also recommended designating the great hall of the Capitol Visitor Center as Emancipation Hall.

This marker, which is to include stone quarried by these slaves, will ensure that this part of the story of the Capitol's construction is told.

When visitors stand in Emancipation Hall and view the commemorative marker, they will be reminded of the significant role that slaves played in the construction of the U.S. Capitol, thereby ensuring that the legacy of these slaves will live on.

Finally, by acknowledging that enslaved African Americans played a major role in building the Nation's Capitol, we recommit ourselves to the pursuit of freedom and democracy for all Americans.

We recognize that, even today, there are some who have yet to realize all of the rights and privileges that are afforded through our Constitution and laws. Prejudice, discrimination, and inequities remain a reality.

However, by paying tribute to those enslaved African Americans who built our Nation's Capitol, we understand that freedom and democracy are constantly evolving.

We recognize that we can commit ourselves to the advancement of these principles, knowing that those who toiled and labored in the very building that we stand in today, could not enjoy freedom and democracy for themselves.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Con. Res. 135, the resolution directing the Architect of the Capitol to place a marker in Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center which acknowledges the role that slave labor played in the construction of the United States Capitol, and for other purposes. I would like to thank my colleague and fellow Georgian, Representative JOHN LEWIS for introducing this important piece of legislation, as well as the co-sponsors.

I stand in support of this resolution because it recognizes the important contributions that African-American slaves have made to the establishment of this country, particularly the Capitol Building, which is the foundation of our country's government. It is in this very building where the biggest decisions of our country are made. Therefore, we can all imagine how important this structure really is to the wellbeing of our nation.

It has almost been 150 years since the Thirteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution was ratified, which officially abolished slavery was passed within these same walls. It is in due time that slaves be recognized for the back breaking labor that they endured while building this great building that we now stand in. If it was not for the crucial intervention of Philip Reid, an African-American slave foundry worker, the Statue of Freedom that sits on top of the Capitol Dome may not have existed. Reid figured out how to separate the 5-piece plaster model for casting when all others workers failed to figure out how this could be done.

The true purpose of this resolution is to draw recognition to the past, so that we can move on to a better future of race relations in America. There is no better time than now, than on the coat tails of one of the most his-

toric presidential elections in United States history. By no means is this resolution erasing or justifying slavery. Instead it shows America and the world the positive progression that our nation is making in its journey to ensure that all people be treated equally. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as a co-sponsor of H. Con. Res. 135, I rise in strong support of this resolution directing the Architect of the Capitol to place a marker in Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center which acknowledges the role that slave labor played in the construction of the United States Capitol.

African Americans throughout the world continue to make remarkable contributions to their communities every single day. We must not disregard the hands that worked and the feet that toiled to build our Nation's Capitol. We must honor the contributions of the slaves who helped build this magnificent structure.

Mr. Speaker, when we look to the hands that shape and built this city, particularly this Capitol, we should no longer hang our heads in shame of slavery, but instead celebrate the people who are so often forgotten. We should appreciate and acknowledge the thousands of unnamed men and women who built this structure representing democracy, liberty, and freedom. Just last month, my colleagues in the Senate approved a resolution that apologized for the enslavement and racial segregation of African Americans. As the legislative branch, we have officially acknowledged the institution that barred hundreds of thousands from freedom, and with this resolution, we can begin to celebrate those slaves that physically helped to create this country.

The Capitol Visitor Center sees almost 3 million visitors annually. As they walk the halls and admire the architecture and statues, marveling at the rich history and stories that accompany them throughout the building, it is our responsibility to ensure that all slaves who helped build the Capitol have their stories told. In the Capitol Visitor Center, Emancipation Hall was named to help acknowledge the work of the slaves who toiled over the work of the Capitol and we must ensure that their stories are told for generations to come.

Mr. Speaker, I express my unwavering support for this resolution and urge my colleagues to do the same.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Concurrent Resolution 135, recognizing the contributions of enslaved African Americans in building the United States Capitol.

This resolution will commission the Architect of the Capitol to create and place a historical marker in the Capitol Visitor Center made from the original government owned sandstone rocks that were quarried by slave labor, and removed from the Capitol building during a previous renovation.

Slavery played an important role in the foundation of this country, and slave labor was used extensively in the creation of many of the buildings that are home to our government. While we cannot rectify the sins of the past, nor thank slave laborers for their sacrifice, the contributions of these men and women should not go unnoticed.

It is important this plaque be prominently displayed for the thousands of visitors that come into the CVC. In order for these visitors to know the complete history of our Nation's

Capitol, they must be aware of the contributions of these laborers.

I would like to thank Representative JOHN LEWIS for introducing this resolution and acknowledging this frequently overlooked part of our Capitol's story. The contributions made by these workers are a part of our history and our legacy, and this recognition will help future generations better understand the sacrifices of those who came before them.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 135.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### PROVIDING FOR ENGRAVEMENTS IN CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 131) directing the Architect of the Capitol to engrave the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and the National Motto of "In God We Trust" in the Capitol Visitor Center.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 131

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),*

#### SECTION 1. ENGRAVING OF PLEDGE OF ALLE- GIANCE TO THE FLAG AND NA- TIONAL MOTTO IN CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER.

(a) ENGRAVING REQUIRED.—The Architect of the Capitol shall engrave the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and the National Motto of "In God we trust" in the Capitol Visitor Center, in accordance with the engraving plan described in subsection (b).

(b) ENGRAVING PLAN.—The engraving plan described in this subsection is a plan setting forth the design and location of the engraving required under subsection (a) which is prepared by the Architect of the Capitol and approved by the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. HARPER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in

which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I yield myself such time as I might consume.

This resolution, introduced by the gentleman from California, Mr. DANIEL LUNGREN, requires the Architect of the Capitol to engrave the Pledge of Allegiance and the National Motto "In God We Trust" in the Capitol Visitor Center.

The details of the engraving, including their locations, would be approved in advance by the House Administration Committee and the Senate Rules and Administration Committee. Various Members have expressed support for this proposal which the committee approved by voice vote. The cost of these engravings has been estimated by the Architect as less than \$100,000.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

I am honored to rise today in support of House Concurrent Resolution 131, and I certainly greatly appreciate the leadership of Congressman DAN LUNGREN on this matter, who is delayed by travel and unable to be here at this time.

□ 1515

This resolution would direct the Architect of the Capitol to engrave our national motto "In God We Trust" and the Pledge of Allegiance in the Capitol Visitor Center. The installation of these two references will be a reminder of the importance our Founders placed on the guidance of Providence in the birth and development and future of our Nation.

The Declaration of Independence, our Nation's first national document, spoke to inalienable rights given by our Creator. Those men acknowledged that in signing that document, one that would be seen as high treason by the King of England, they were placing themselves under the protection of "Divine Providence."

When Congress adopted our Great Seal in 1782, included in its design were numerous allusions to biblical references, and the seal was marked by the words "Annuit Coeptis," which translated means "Providence has favored our undertakings."

As the Founders were drafting the Constitution, numerous sources point to their collective reliance on God for direction and wisdom. In 1787, when the Constitution was framed at the Convention in Philadelphia, Benjamin Franklin reminded the delegates, "To that kind Providence, we owe this happy opportunity of consulting in peace on the means of establishing our future national felicity."

During the War of 1812, when Francis Scott Key penned the Star Spangled

Banner, he included in the final stanza: Praise the Power that hath made and preserv'd us a nation. Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just, and this be our motto: "In God is our trust."

These glimpses into our history show but a few examples of the national consciousness that served as prelude to the establishment of our national motto.

The establishment of "In God We Trust" as the Nation's motto sprung out of a Civil War letter. The letter from Reverend M.R. Watkinson of Pennsylvania urged Treasury Secretary Chase to install upon our currency some indication for future generations of the Nation's religious consciousness. Reverend Watkinson was concerned that the United States might be shattered beyond recognition by the Civil War.

Secretary Chase agreed and instructed the Director of the U.S. Mint that, "No nation can be strong except in the strength of God, or safe except in His defense. The trust of our people in God should be declared on our national coins."

The Presidency of Dwight Eisenhower saw the codification of both our national motto and the Pledge of Allegiance as we know it. On Flag Day, 1954, President Eisenhower signed the Federal law which added "Under God" to the Pledge.

Two years later, President Eisenhower signed into law the bill officially recognizing "In God We Trust" as our national motto. The motto has since been installed on both our paper currency and the Speaker's rostrum in the House.

By incorporating our national motto and the Pledge of Allegiance as permanent fixtures in the CVC, we will provide further testimony to our Nation's rich history and the degree to which these two statements reflect the philosophical foundation of these United States.

At this time, I would like to enter into the RECORD those of my colleagues who, in addition to the 160 cosponsors of House Concurrent Resolution 131, wished to be added but were unable due to time constraints:

The Honorable ROSCOE BARTLETT of Maryland;

The Honorable ROY BLUNT of Missouri;

The Honorable BILL CASSIDY of Louisiana;

The Honorable ANDER CRENSHAW of Florida;

The Honorable DAVID DREIER of California;

The Honorable ELTON GALLEGLY of California;

The Honorable BRETT GUTHRIE of Kentucky;

The Honorable DARREL ISSA of California;

The Honorable LYNN JENKINS of Kansas;

The Honorable TIM JOHNSON of Illinois;

The Honorable BLAINE LUETKEMEYER of Missouri;

The Honorable JERRY MORAN of Kansas;

The Honorable BILL SHUSTER of Pennsylvania;

The Honorable PAT TIBERI of Ohio.

I am proud to stand in support of this resolution and urge my colleagues' support.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE).

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

This legislation basically directs the Architect of the Capitol to quit ignoring history, just like the last piece of legislation where it is not mentioned anywhere in Emancipation Hall or the Visitor Center that this Capitol was built in due part by slave labor. Neither does that expensive Visitor Center mention any religious history that this country has.

I don't know if the Architect of the Capitol doesn't like the Pledge or approve of the national motto "In God We Trust"; otherwise, both of those would already be in this expensive Visitor Center. Both mention God, and it appears that the Visitor Center, the way that it is conducted and constructed, wishes to disown and deny our religious heritage.

You go to the Visitor Center and you are led to believe, Mr. Speaker, that the national motto is not "In God We Trust" but it is "E Pluribus Unum," because the national motto is never mentioned in the propaganda video that all people see when they come into the Visitor Center. Well, the national motto is not "E Pluribus Unum." It is "In God We Trust," and that is the national motto and it should remain as such.

Mr. Speaker, our religious history is a part of American history. When the Founders of this great country got together in the Continental Congress, before they decided to draft this new concept of freedom and liberty, Benjamin Franklin made the comment that if the good Lord is concerned about the birds that fall from the air, certainly he would be concerned about the birth of a new nation; and with that, the Members of the Continental Congress knelt down and they prayed. And, Mr. Speaker, we have continued that tradition every day since the Continental Congress.

We start every day the same way. When the House is called to order, the first order of business is a prayer. The second order of business is the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag, and it is important that we continue those traditions, but it is also important that people who come to the Capitol understand that is part of our routine.

Mr. Speaker, "unless the Lord watches over this House, the builders build in vain. Unless the Lord watches over the city, those that watch watch in vain."

Above the flag behind you, Mr. Speaker, is the phrase "In God We



Trust." It is not to the side. It is not below it. It is above it, symbolic of what we do each day, that we pray and then we have the Pledge of Allegiance. So I strongly support this legislation to make sure that the Architect of the Capitol does not deny our religious history. Put it in its proper perspective, because religion is a part of our history, whether the Architect of the Capitol likes it or not.

And that's just the way it is.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Con. Res. 131, a resolution urging the Architect of the Capitol to engrave the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and the National Motto of "In God We Trust" in the Capitol Visitor Center.

The Pledge of Allegiance is an excellent example of national solidarity for all Americans and the foremost demonstration of America as "one nation, under God, with liberty and justice for all." These words illustrate an eternal commitment to a nation unified by a common history, identity, and Constitution. The Pledge further represents that if God gives you a right, then no man should have the power to take it away. This is the premise of our nation, our rights, and our system of law, and it must be upheld in an effort to never lose sight of the fact that we are bound together as one nation—common in purpose—endeavoring to provide an open and free democracy for all of mankind.

"In God We Trust" was codified as our national motto in 1956 in recognition of the Judeo-Christian values upon which our nation is founded. Faith has always been a very important part of American history and culture, and I believe that it is imperative to uphold this cornerstone of our heritage to preserve the rights of all Americans to worship freely and openly. I am proud that my home state of Georgia has recognized "God" in its own Constitution and seeks to maintain a reliance on faith in God as one of its founding principles.

Mr. Speaker, I want to make clear that the Pledge of Allegiance and our national motto are two public illustrations of the values to which we hold firmly in America. These two principles are demonstrated in this very chamber by our opening of each legislative day with prayer and by reciting the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. One need look no further than behind the chair of the Speaker of this great body to see the inscription of "In God We Trust." These two testaments of our founding must remain the stronghold of American values and continue to be espoused in every public meeting.

Therefore, it is with great pride and honor that I stand here today to advocate for the engraving of the Pledge of Allegiance and our national motto in the newly constructed Capitol Visitor Center. Displaying these two documents prominently in an open arena for all tourists and citizens is just one more reminder of the founding and enduring principles of our nation, of which we must be reminded daily. As lawmakers, we must never cease to instill the doctrine of democracy and freedom of religion for the entire world, and by displaying these words in our nation's capitol we are only reaffirming our dedication to this endeavor. I urge all of colleagues to support this resolution and to hold steadfast to the values upon which our great nation was founded.

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 131.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

#### U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE FUNDING

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3114) to authorize the Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office to use funds made available under the Trademark Act of 1946 for patent operations in order to avoid furloughs and reductions-in-force, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3114

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. AUTHORITY OF PTO DIRECTOR TO USE TRADEMARK FUNDS.

(a) AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office—

(A) may use funds made available for fiscal year 2009, pursuant to section 31 of the Trademark Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1113), under the heading "Department of Commerce—United States Patent and Trademark Office—Salaries and Expenses" in title I of division B of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111-8), up to \$70,000,000, to support the processing of patents and other activities, services, and materials relating to patents, notwithstanding section 42(c) of title 35, United States Code; and

(B) notwithstanding any other provision of law, shall, upon the exercise of the authority under subparagraph (A), establish a surcharge, in amounts up to \$70,000,000, on patent fees in effect under title 35, United States Code, to repay any funds drawn down pursuant to subparagraph (A),

if the Director certifies in writing to the Congress that the use of the funds described in subparagraph (A) is reasonably necessary to avoid furloughs or a reduction-in-force, or both, in the United States Patent and Trademark Office, and does not create a substantial risk of a furlough or reduction-in-force of personnel working in the Trademark Operation of the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

(2) SURCHARGES DEPOSITED IN TREASURY.—

All surcharges paid under paragraph (1)(B) shall be deposited in the Treasury as an off-

setting receipt that shall not be available for obligation or expenditure.

(b) LIMITATIONS ON AUTHORITY.—The authority under subsection (a)(1)(A) shall terminate on June 30, 2010. The surcharge established under subsection (a)(1)(B) shall take effect no later than September 30, 2011, and all funds drawn down pursuant to subsection (a)(1)(A) shall be repaid pursuant to subsection (a)(1)(B) no later than September 30, 2014.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DIRECTOR.—The terms "Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office" and "Director" mean the Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

(2) TRADEMARK ACT OF 1946.—The term "Trademark Act of 1946" means the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes", approved July 5, 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1051 et seq.).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will help the Patent and Trademark Office retain educated and trained employees who face the possibility of furlough and reduction in force due to the current economic downturn.

It is with great urgency that I bring this bill to the floor today. We have recently been informed by the Department of Commerce and the Patent and Trademark Office that the current downtrend in patent fee revenues could lead to employee furlough.

The USPTO is a user-fee funded organization, and the downturn in the economy has led to a steep drop in revenues. USPTO management has already shaved over \$120 million from its current budget through various cost savings; however, June's receipts show that those cuts may not be sufficient. A budget shortfall is a very real possibility, which could necessitate furloughs and, if severe enough, a reduction in force.

Now is not the time to impede the essential economic stimulating activity at the Patent Office. Now more than ever, we need to foster innovation to help the U.S. economy rebound.

This century has seen an explosion in the number of patent applications filed, and even though the PTO has hired over 1,000 examiners each year

for the past several years, this explosion has led to a current inventory of about 1.2 million pending applications. That is 1.2 million potential patents that could provide the foundation for new businesses and new jobs.

Because of this backlog, inventors are waiting an average of 32 months to get their patents approved, and in some areas, such as communications and computer-related technologies, the wait is much longer. This backlog means a delay in the creation of new products or startup companies that would generate new jobs and research and development investment.

Now is not the time to exacerbate this problem. Furloughing employees will only increase the backlog and the consequent delays. In order to help the USPTO get through the next year, we have identified an approximately \$60 million surplus in the trademark operation at the USPTO.

The bill we are considering today would permit the Director of the USPTO to use a portion of that surplus to prevent the furlough of USPTO employees. Rest assured, Mr. Speaker, this is not robbing Peter to pay Paul. Any trademark money used for patent operations will be recovered by a surcharge on the patent fees paid by those who benefit from the efforts of the patent workforce.

I think it is pretty shameful that throughout the years we have not fully funded the number of employees that this agency needs to fulfill its mandate and so now in the 111th Congress we are seeking to use this lull period, if you will, because the number of applications will pick up, but we can use this period with our employees, our current employees, to put a dent in those 1.2 million applications that exist currently that are on file. This inefficiency in government with respect to the Patent and Trademark Office stifles commercial activity, and it just doesn't make any sense for the agency to not have been funded to begin with and staffed with an adequate amount of employees to meet the demand.

It is our understanding, Mr. Speaker, that with the Department of Commerce and the USPTO agreement, that the money raised by the surcharge will be used to pay the trademark operation for the money borrowed from it. The surcharge will be no more and no less than what is needed to repay the loan.

□ 1530

This bill is a limited and temporary exception to the statutory fence built around trademark fees. It will last only until June 30 of next year and requires that all fees used for patent payroll purposes will be recovered through surcharges on the patent operation. And it ensures, Mr. Speaker, that furloughs or reduction-in-force will not occur in the trademark operation as a consequence of the patent operations needs.

This bill will ensure that we retain the highly qualified and experienced patent examiners that helped

innovators protect important technological gains, and we certainly need to do all that we can, now especially, to make it more efficient for those who would create new products in this rapidly changing environment that will lead to jobs for our citizens.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important measure.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Given the ongoing economic downturn in this country, patent fee collections at the Patent and Trademark Office are running short, based on earlier estimates. If things do not improve, the agency must initiate furloughs of its staff in the fall, an outcome that no one wants.

Aside from affecting the individual workers, mostly examiners, these furloughs would create another setback in the effort to reduce application backlogs and expedite the processing of new applications.

The agency has already reduced its operating plan for fiscal year 2009 by \$120 million and is pursuing another \$125 million in cuts. But the PTO cannot accurately estimate at this time how much additional revenue it needs to survive through this fiscal year. H.R. 3114 responds to this crisis by allowing the director to shift necessary funds from the trademark ledger to patent operations through June 30, 2010, less than 1 year from now.

The bill also requires the Patent Office to reimburse the Trademark Office for any funds reassigned to it within the CBO's 5-year scoring window. The bill also is an appropriate legislative response because trademark operations currently have a projected surplus of \$60 million to \$70 million.

In addition, there is precedence for allowing such an intra-agency revenue transfer. Twice in the past 10 years, the Trademark Office borrowed more than \$24 million from patent operations. This is an unfortunate but necessary response to a funding crisis at an agency that is crucial to the economic vitality of this country.

American IP industries now account for over half of all U.S. exports and 40 percent of our economic growth. These industries provide millions of jobs for Americans with high-paying salaries. Patents encourage innovation and provide incentives to create, build, and market new products.

Delays in obtaining patents stifle entrepreneurship in our country. We want new ideas, new technologies, and new patents. America has always been the Nation of great inventors. Now we must protect those inventors and their inventions with timely patents.

Mr. Speaker, this bill won't cure all that ails the Patent and Trademark Office long term. For that we need the other body to confirm the new PTO director who will work with Congress to implement fundamental change to the

agency; but failure to enact H.R. 3114 at this time will place PTO in an even deeper hole that jeopardizes agency jobs, harms the interests of inventors, and damages a crucial component of our national economy.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3114.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3114, a bill to promote the success and vitality of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, "USPTO."

The USPTO is integral in strengthening America's battered economy. Although there are those in this body that believe the federal government can spend our way out of the current financial crisis, this is a fallacy. It is through private commerce and investment that we will find the light at the end of the tunnel. For many sectors of our economy, patent protections provide tremendous incentive to invest.

The USPTO is already faced with a tremendous backlog of patent applications. A reduction in labor force at the USPTO would only compound this problem. It is for this reason that we must make sure that the USPTO is not forced to lay off or furlough patent examiners. Allowing the USPTO Director to use funds made available under the Trademark Act of 1946 will help to ensure this does not occur.

Innovation is the lifeblood of the U.S. economy. It is innovation which has and will continue to promote prosperity and wealth in the United States and aid in combating the recession in which we find ourselves today. I encourage my colleagues to support the USPTO and support this legislation.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3114.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1831

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro

tempore (Mrs. HALVORSON) at 6 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

# ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H. Con. Res. 135, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 3114, de novo;

H.R. 1129, de novo.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

# PROVIDING FOR DESIGN OF SLAVE LABOR MARKER IN CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 135, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 135.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 399, nays 1, not voting 32, as follows:

[Roll No. 478]

YEAS—399

Abercrombie	Braley (IA)	Courtney
Ackerman	Bright	Crenshaw
Adler (NJ)	Brown (SC)	Crowley
Akin	Brown, Corrine	Cuellar
Alexander	Brown-Waite,	Culberson
Altmire	Ginny	Cummings
Andrews	Buchanan	Dahlkemper
Arcuri	Burgess	Davis (AL)
Austria	Butterfield	Davis (CA)
Baca	Buyer	Davis (IL)
Bachmann	Calvert	Davis (KY)
Bachus	Camp	Davis (TN)
Baird	Campbell	DeFazio
Baldwin	Cantor	DeGette
Barrow	Cao	DeLauro
Bartlett	Capito	Dent
Barton (TX)	Capps	Diaz-Balart, L.
Becerra	Capuano	Diaz-Balart, M.
Berkley	Cardoza	Dicks
Berman	Carnahan	Dingell
Berry	Carney	Doggett
Biggert	Carson (IN)	Donnelly (IN)
Bilbray	Carter	Doyle
Bilirakis	Cassidy	Dreier
Bishop (GA)	Castle	Driehaus
Bishop (NY)	Castor (FL)	Duncan
Bishop (UT)	Chaffetz	Edwards (MD)
Blackburn	Chandler	Edwards (TX)
Blumenauer	Clarke	Ehlers
Boccheri	Clay	Ellison
Boehner	Cleaver	Emerson
Bonner	Clyburn	Engel
Bono Mack	Coble	Eshoo
Boozman	Coffman (CO)	Etheridge
Boren	Cohen	Farr
Boswell	Cole	Fattah
Boucher	Conaway	Finer
Boustany	Connolly (VA)	Flake
Boyd	Cooper	Fleming
Brady (PA)	Costa	Forbes
Brady (TX)	Costello	Fortenberry

Foster	Lungren, Daniel	Rooney
Fox	E.	Ros-Lehtinen
Frank (MA)	Lynch	Roskam
Franks (AZ)	Mack	Ross
Frelinghuysen	Maffei	Rothman (NJ)
Fudge	Maloney	Roybal-Allard
Galleghy	Manzullo	Royce
Gerlach	Marchant	Ruppersberger
Giffords	Markey (CO)	Rush
Gingrey (GA)	Markey (MA)	Ryan (OH)
Gonzalez	Marshall	Ryan (WI)
Goodlatte	Massa	Salazar
Gordon (TN)	Matheson	Sanchez, Linda
Granger	Matsui	T.
Graves	McCarthy (CA)	Sanchez, Loretta
Grayson	McCarthy (NY)	Sarbanes
Green, Al	McCaul	Scalise
Green, Gene	McClintock	Schakowsky
Griffith	McCollum	Schauer
Guthrie	McCotter	Schiff
Hall (TX)	McDermott	Schmidt
Halvorson	McGovern	Schock
Hare	McHenry	Schrader
Harman	McHugh	Schwartz
Harper	McIntyre	Scott (GA)
Hastings (FL)	McKeon	Scott (VA)
Hastings (WA)	McMahon	Sensenbrenner
Heinrich	McMorris	Serrano
Heller	Rodgers	Sessions
Hergert	McNerney	Shadegg
Herseth Sandlin	Meek (FL)	Shea-Porter
Higgins	Meeks (NY)	Sherman
Hill	Michaud	Shimkus
Himes	Miller (FL)	Shuler
Hinche	Miller (MI)	Shuster
Hinojosa	Miller, Gary	Simpson
Hirono	Miller, George	Sires
Hodes	Minnick	Skelton
Hoekstra	Mitchell	Slaughter
Holden	Mollohan	Smith (NE)
Holt	Moore (KS)	Smith (NJ)
Honda	Moore (WI)	Smith (TX)
Hoyer	Moran (KS)	Smith (WA)
Hunter	Moran (VA)	Snyder
Inslee	Murphy (CT)	Souder
Israel	Murphy (NY)	Space
Issa	Murphy, Patrick	Spratt
Jackson (IL)	Murphy, Tim	Stark
Jenkins	Murtha	Stearns
Johnson (GA)	Myrick	Stupak
Johnson (IL)	Nadler (NY)	Sullivan
Johnson, Sam	Napolitano	Sutton
Jones	Neal (MA)	Tanner
Jordan (OH)	Neugebauer	Taylor
Kagen	Nunes	Teague
Kanjorski	Nye	Terry
Kaptur	Oberstar	Thompson (CA)
Kennedy	Kennedy	Thompson (MS)
Kildee	Kildee	Thompson (PA)
Kilpatrick (MI)	Kilpatrick (MI)	Thornberry
Kilroy	Kilroy	Tiahrt
Kind	Kind	Tiberi
King (NY)	King (NY)	Tierney
Kingston	Kingston	Titus
Kirk	Kirk	Tonko
Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Towns
Klein (FL)	Klein (FL)	Tsongas
Kline (MN)	Kline (MN)	Turner
Kosmas	Kosmas	Upton
Kratovil	Kratovil	Van Hollen
Kucinich	Kucinich	Velázquez
Lamborn	Lamborn	Visclosky
Lance	Lance	Walden
Langevin	Langevin	Walz
Larsen (WA)	Larsen (WA)	Wamp
Larson (CT)	Larson (CT)	Wasserman
Latham	Latham	Schultz
LaTourette	LaTourette	Waters
Latta	Latta	Watson
Lee (CA)	Lee (CA)	Watt
Lee (NY)	Lee (NY)	Waxman
Levin	Levin	Weiner
Lewis (CA)	Lewis (CA)	Welch
Lewis (GA)	Lewis (GA)	Whitfield
Linder	Linder	Wilson (OH)
Lipinski	Lipinski	Wilson (SC)
LoBiondo	LoBiondo	Wittman
Loebach	Loebach	Wolf
Lofgren, Zoe	Lofgren, Zoe	Woolsey
Lowey	Lowey	Wu
Lucas	Lucas	Yarmuth
Luetkemeyer	Luetkemeyer	Young (AK)
Lujan	Lujan	Young (FL)
Lummis	Lummis	

NAYS—1

King (IA)

NOT VOTING—32

Aderholt	Fallin	Kissell
Barrett (SC)	Garrett (NJ)	Melancon
Bean	Gohmert	Mica
Blunt	Grijalva	Miller (NC)
Broun (GA)	Gutierrez	Payne
Burton (IN)	Hall (NY)	Rogers (KY)
Childers	Hensarling	Rohrabacher
Conyers	Inglis	Sestak
Deal (GA)	Jackson-Lee	Speier
Delahunt	(TX)	Westmoreland
Ellsworth	Johnson, E. B.	Wexler

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Two minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1857

Messrs. MINNICK and GRAYSON changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE FUNDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 3114.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3114.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# NATIVE AMERICAN IRON WORKER TRAINING PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 1129.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1129.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. CAMPBELL. Madam Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 329, noes 75, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 479]

## AYES—329

Abercrombie Filner McGovern  
Ackerman Forbes McHenry  
Adler (NJ) Fortenberry McHugh  
Alexander Foster McIntyre  
Altmire Frank (MA) McMahan  
Andrews Frelinghuysen McMorris  
Arcuri Fudge Rodgers  
Austria Gallegly McNerney  
Baca Gerlach Meek (FL)  
Bachus Giffords Meeks (NY)  
Baird Gingrey (GA) Michaud  
Baldwin Gonzalez Miller (MI)  
Barrow Goodlatte Miller, Gary  
Bartlett Gordon (TN) Minnick  
Becerra Graves Mitchell  
Berkley Grayson Mollohan  
Berman Green, Al Moore (KS)  
Berry Green, Gene Moore (WI)  
Biggert Griffith Guthrie  
Bilbray Hall (TX) Murphy (CT)  
Bishop (GA) Halvorson Murphy (NY)  
Bishop (NY) Hare Murphy, Patrick  
Bishop (UT) Harman Murphy, Tim  
Blackburn Hastings (FL) Murtha  
Blumenauer Heinrich Nadler (NY)  
Bocieri Heller Napolitano  
Bono Mack Neal (MA)  
Boren Herseth Sandlin Nunes  
Boswell Higgins Nye  
Boucher Hill Oberstar  
Boyd Himes Obey  
Brady (PA) Hinchey Olver  
Braley (IA) Hinojosa Ortiz  
Bright Hirono Pallone  
Brown, Corrine Hodes Pascrell  
Buchanan Holden Pastor (AZ)  
Butterfield Holt Paulsen  
Buyer Honda Perlmutter  
Calvert Hoyer Perriello  
Camp Hunter Peters  
Cao Inslee Peterson  
Capito Israel Petri  
Capps Jackson (IL) Pingree (ME)  
Capuano Jenkins Platts  
Cardoza Johnson (GA) Poe (TX)  
Carnahan Johnson (IL) Polis (CO)  
Carney Jones Pomeroy  
Carson (IN) Kagen Price (NC)  
Castle Kanjorski Putnam  
Castor (FL) Kaptur Quigley  
Chandler Kennedy Rahall  
Clarke Kildee Rangel  
Clay Kilpatrick (MI) Rehberg  
Cleaver Kilroy Reichert  
Clyburn Kind Richardson  
Cohen King (NY) Rodriguez  
Cole Kirk Rogers (AL)  
Connolly (VA) Kirkpatrick (AZ) Rogers (MI)  
Conyers Klein (FL) Rooney  
Cooper Kosmas Ros-Lehtinen  
Costa Kratovil Ross  
Costello Kucinich Rothman (NJ)  
Courtney Lance Roybal-Allard  
Crenshaw Langevin Ruppertsberger  
Crowley Larsen (WA) Rush  
Cuellar Larson (CT) Ryan (OH)  
Cumming Latham Ryan (WI)  
Dahlkemper LaTourette Salazar  
Davis (AL) Lee (CA) Sánchez, Linda  
Davis (CA) Lee (NY) T.  
Davis (IL) Levin Sanchez, Loretta  
Davis (KY) Lewis (CA) Sarbanes  
Davis (TN) Lewis (GA) Schakowsky  
DeFazio Lipinski Schauer  
DeGette LoBiondo Schiff  
DeLauro Loeb sack Schrader  
Dent Lofgren, Zoe Schwartz  
Diaz-Balart, L. Lowey Scott (GA)  
Diaz-Balart, M. Lucas Scott (VA)  
Dicks Lujan Sensenbrenner  
Dingell Lummis Serrano  
Doggett Lungren, Daniel Sessions  
Donnelly (IN) E. Shea-Porter  
Doyle Lynch Sherman  
Dreier Maffei Shuler  
Driehaus Maloney Simpson  
Edwards (MD) Markey (CO) Sires  
Edwards (TX) Markey (MA) Skelton  
Ehlers Marshall Slaughter  
Ellison Massa Smith (NE)  
Emerson Matheson Smith (NJ)  
Engel Matsui Smith (TX)  
Eshoo McCarthy (NY) Smith (WA)  
Etheridge McCollum Snyder  
Farr McCotter  
Fattah McDermott

Space Titus  
Speier Tonko  
Spratt Towns  
Stark Tsongas  
Stupak Turner  
Sullivan Upton  
Sutton Van Hollen  
Tanner Velázquez  
Taylor Visclosky  
Teague Walden  
Terry Walz  
Thompson (CA) Wamp  
Thompson (MS) Wasserman  
Tiahrt Schultz  
Tierney Waters

## NOES—75

Akin Franks (AZ)  
Bachmann Garrett (NJ)  
Barton (TX) Gohmert  
Bilirakis Granger  
Boehner Harper  
Bonner Hastings (WA)  
Boozman Herger  
Boustany Hoekstra  
Brady (TX) Issa  
Brown (SC) Johnson, Sam  
Brown-Waite, Jordan (OH)  
Ginny King (IA)  
Burgess Kingston  
Campbell Kline (MN)  
Cantor Lamborn  
Carter Latta  
Cassidy Linder  
Chaffetz Luetkemeyer  
Coble Mack  
Coffman (CO) Manzullo  
Conaway Marchant  
Culberson McCarthy (CA)  
Duncan McCaul  
Flake McClintock  
Fleming McKeon  
Foxy Miller (FL)

## NOT VOTING—28

Aderholt Fallin  
Barrett (SC) Grijalva  
Bean Gutierrez  
Blunt Hall (NY)  
Broun (GA) Hensarling  
Burton (IN) Inglis  
Childers Jackson-Lee  
Deal (GA) (TX)  
Delahunt Johnson, E. B.  
Ellsworth Kissell

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining in this vote.

## □ 1909

Messrs. KINGSTON and ROYCE changed their vote from “aye” to “no.” So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MICA. Madam Speaker, due to inclement weather canceling US Airways flight No. 2041, I was unavoidably detained and was unable to vote on rollcalls 478 and 479. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on each of these measures.

## ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING AVAILABILITY OF CLASSIFIED ANNEX TO H.R. 2701, INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010

(Mr. REYES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Watson  
Watt  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Welch  
Whitfield  
Wilson (OH)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Wolf  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Yarmuth  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

Moran (KS)

Myrick  
Neugebauer  
Olson  
Paul  
Pence  
Pitts  
Posey  
Price (GA)  
Radanovich  
Roe (TN)  
Roskam  
Royce  
Scalise  
Schmidt  
Schock  
Shadegg  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Souder  
Stearns  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiberi

Melancon  
Mica  
Miller (NC)  
Payne  
Rogers (KY)  
Rohrabacher  
Sestak  
Westmoreland  
Wexler

Mr. REYES. Madam Speaker, on Friday, June 26, I submitted a statement for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that informed all my colleagues of the availability of the classified annex to H.R. 2701, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010.

I would like to remind my colleagues that the classified annex is now available for Member review in the committee spaces. Staff should contact the committee to schedule an appointment for any Member interested in viewing the classified annex.

Members will be required to complete the appropriate security paperwork in order to view any classified information.

## □ 1915

## HONORING MICHAEL JACKSON, KING OF POP

(Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I know some people in this esteemed Chamber would consider all of the hoopla surrounding the death of Michael Jackson to be unnecessary. I know that some people consider this to not be important. But that's to them.

There are a lot of people out here whom Michael Jackson brought together. Despite any kinds of allegations, which I consider to be false in terms of child molestation and that kind of thing, despite all of that, we have to look at the good things that Michael did.

I know there are some generations that preceded mine that have no idea about the music of Michael Jackson because they never listened, and they don't know the international aspects of what he did. They don't know that he was a fundraiser for worthy causes.

The only thing they know about him is “child molester,” and nothing could be further from the truth. The man was never found guilty of child molestation. He paid a settlement, but that had nothing to do with guilt or innocence. So I just want us to be very Christian.

## MEDIA SHOULD REPORT HEALTH CARE FACTS

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, recently 12 separate articles in The New York Times, The Washington Post, and The Los Angeles Times have reported that 46 million people don't have health insurance in America. And the administration is trying to justify a government takeover of health care because of this figure.

But not one of the articles explained that this number is a hoax. Fourteen million people are eligible for existing government programs like Medicare

and Medicaid but have not enrolled. Almost ten million uninsured are not citizens. Nine million have high incomes and can afford health insurance but choose not to purchase it. And millions more are without insurance for only a few months between jobs.

When you whittle down the 46 million figure, you get about 10 million people who truly need health insurance. We could buy all of these individuals a gold-plated health insurance policy for one-thirtieth of the cost of the President's health care plan.

The media should give Americans all of the facts on health care, not just give them part of the story.

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#### PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS FIRST SPONSOR OF H.R. 1283

Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered to be the first sponsor of H.R. 1283, the Military Readiness Enhancement Act, a bill originally introduced by Representative Ellen Tauscher of California, for the purposes of adding cosponsors and requesting reprintings pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

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#### THE NATIONAL DEBT

(Mr. PAULSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAULSEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to call attention to a dangerous precedent that was set recently and another record that will be set this week.

Two weeks ago the Treasury Department auctioned off a record \$104 billion worth of U.S. debt in just one week. This week it is going to set the record for the number of auctions held in a given week.

More debt means a weaker dollar and rising interest rates, which will further stifle the housing market, hinder an economic recovery, and shackle future generations with debt. In fact, our debt has reached a level so high that the Federal Reserve has resorted to printing money to buy U.S. Treasuries, a practice that is both dangerous and counterproductive in the long term.

It's time for Congress to rein in reckless spending that's been the status quo here in Washington. Without drastic changes, our debt will continue to rise, and our children and grandchildren will pay the price.

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#### PRESCRIPTION OF THE DAY: MEDICAL JUSTICE REFORM

(Mr. BURGESS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, one of the problems today in health care is that too many doctors are forced to practice defensive medicine and face the constant threat of lawsuits and unsustainable medical liability insurance rates. This results in millions of dollars of unnecessary tests and procedures. Furthermore, seasoned medical professionals are retiring early because staying in practice is no longer financially feasible, further contributing to our Nation's physician workforce shortage. It's a growing crisis that is pushing affordable care beyond the reach and grasp of millions of Americans.

National across-the-board change in the medical justice system would lower the costs and improve care by lessening the threat of unnecessary lawsuits. The Medical Justice Act, H.R. 1468, does just that, modeled after the successful Texas reforms passed in 2003. The results are documented reductions in liability insurance rates, reported growth in the number of doctors licensed each year in the State of Texas, increased charity care, amongst others.

To learn more about this very important act and how it is affecting health care in Texas, please visit [healthcaucus.org](http://healthcaucus.org) or my Web site, [burgess.house.gov](http://burgess.house.gov).

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#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

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#### THE BABIES ARE EXPENDABLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, a critically ill baby was born in Canada just last month. Her name is Ava Isabella Stinson. She was born 13 weeks premature and weighed only 2 pounds. Unfortunately, Canada rations health care. And since the government must grant permission for one to have health care access, Ava was unable to get the treatment she needed to survive.

Shortages and rationing under a government system means waiting lists. There was no room at the government hospitals for special needs babies. Not in the entire province of Ontario, Canada. Little Ava had no time to be on a waiting list.

Fortunately for her, Ava's parents were able to quickly transport her to Buffalo, New York. Little Ava's life was saved by the best doctors in the world right here in America.

News reports say that the neonatal intensive care unit in Ontario, Canada, is closed to new patients half of the time. Half of the time, Madam Speaker. That doesn't happen in the United

States. A case like Ava's is not unusual in Canada. Babies with special needs, like being born early, are usually sent to America for care.

Autumn, Brooke, Calissa, and Dahlia Jepps were born in America to Canadian parents back in 2007. The girls are doing just fine now. They are an extremely rare set of identical quadruplets. There was no room for them in any neonatal facility in all of Canada. Their parents flew to Great Falls, Montana, from Calgary so they could be born safely in America. Think about that for a minute. Great Falls, Montana, a city of 56,000 people, offers better access to health care than Calgary, a city of over a million people. Why? Government rationing in Canada.

Government control of health care means less access to health care, unless you are on the government special favorites list. Anyone who has tried to find a doctor or a specialist who uses Medicare knows exactly what that's like.

Bureaucrats try to tell us that more babies survive under government-run health care. They cite higher infant mortality rates in other countries as proof. But these countries skew the statistics. Babies born in some countries are considered stillborn unless they survive longer than 24 hours. You see, they don't count. In Canada, if a baby weighs less than 500 grams when born, that's about a pound, and the baby doesn't survive, they don't count it as a baby. The government calls these babies "unsalvageable." Not able to be saved. "Unsalvageable." What a word.

There's a lot of truth in the use of that word because under a government-run health care system, these babies just aren't worth saving. They are expendable. But they are saved in America. At least for now.

Madam Speaker, the health care debate in America is literally a matter of life and death. It's not about improving quality. America's health care system offers the best quality in the world. That's why everybody comes here.

But when the government runs a health care system, it's all about how much it costs and who the special favorites of government are. Also, government-run health care doesn't pay the doctors or nurses enough to stay in business. That means health care is rationed because there aren't enough doctors to go around. Government then decides who gets treatment and who just loses out. Like the medical ethics expert in Britain I talked about earlier today. She is a government decision-maker, and she says some of the elderly just have a duty to die. In Canada the government lets special needs babies born early just die because they apparently aren't worth the cost of saving. So now the elderly and certain babies are not important enough to be saved under socialized medicine.

In a government-run system, the government decides who gets treatment in medicine and who doesn't. That means

the government decides who lives, who dies.

The government does not have the moral right to make those decisions. Not one of the politicians who want to force America into a government-run health care boondoggle is going to be denied treatment or medicine. Not one of them. Like the book "Animal Farm", which had the philosophy all are equal, but some are just more equal than others. That's not what America is all about. It's the age-old struggle of freedom over tyranny.

When government bureaucrat gatekeepers have control over who lives and who dies in America, freedom is the first casualty. Just ask the elderly and the babies of Canada and England.

And that's just the way it is.

#### WE MUST DO MORE TO HELP THE IRAQI REFUGEES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Madam Speaker, after more than 6 years of foreign occupation, occupation that never should have happened in the first place, American combat troops have been withdrawn from Iraqi cities. This has led some people to believe that the conflict is over. But our troops remain in danger so long as they continue to stay in Iraq. And the suffering of the Iraqi people, especially the refugees, hasn't ended either.

A report issued last month by the International Rescue Committee described the bleak lives of the Iraqi refugees who have come to the United States to escape the violence in their home country. We admitted over 13,800 Iraqi refugees in the year 2008. Many of them had to come here because they worked for the United States military or the United States Government in Iraq and they became targets for retaliation as a result.

A large number of the refugees are war widows with young children. They are grieving over the loss of their loved ones, and many are suffering war-related emotional distress or injuries. While the refugees are grateful to be in America, most are frustrated and even in despair. The International Rescue Committee says, A flawed U.S. refugee admissions program is resettling Iraqi refugees into poverty rather than helping them rebuild their lives.

□ 1930

The committee says that the Federal program designed to help the refugees doesn't meet their basic needs. The resettlement program is badly underfunded and newly arriving refugees get a mere pittance. The United States State Department provides \$900 to each refugee. The refugees are also eligible for State assistance, which varies from State to State, but which averages about \$575 a month.

In addition, the refugees are eligible for Medicaid or a Federal medical as-

sistance program, but the program runs out after 8 months. With this tiny amount of assistance, the refugees are supposed to pay rent, utilities, food, clothes, transportation and all the other expenses of daily life.

Put yourself in their shoes. If you were a refugee, already suffering from trauma and injury, could you and your family make it in a country that is as high cost as the United States of America with so little help?

The refugees are searching for jobs to help pay the bills, but we know how hard that is. And in Atlanta, for example, only 25 percent of the Iraqi refugees have been able to find jobs when they were here for over 6 months. Resettlement agencies, which received State Department funding, are struggling to do as much as they can, and they are providing a number of very important services, but their resources are dwindling because of the recession.

As a result of all these problems, Madam Speaker, many of the refugees are destitute and facing eviction from their homes. Some are wondering if they should have stayed in Iraq, even though their lives would have been in danger.

Madam Speaker, the Iraqi refugee in our country deserves better. The International Rescue Committee has called for an increase in Federal assistance to help alleviate the situation. We must support them by doing more.

We had a hand in their upheaval. Now we must give them a hand in their new country. We have a moral obligation to act.

#### MADOFF VICTIMS ARE VICTIMIZED AGAIN, THIS TIME BY OUR OWN GOVERNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, my remarks are entitled "Madoff Victims Are Victimized Again, this Time by Our Own Government." Americans rely on the Security and Exchange Commission, the SEC, to safeguard their stock transactions through registered broker dealers.

The SEC, however, did not do that in the case of Bernard Madoff. Irrespective of his receiving 150 years in prison for life-damaging financial crimes, many Americans who lost their life savings, who were first victimized as a result of the SEC failures, are being today victimized a second time by our own judicial system and its court-appointed trustee.

The victims' plight is compelling. Think about this, Madam Speaker, irrespective of numerous warnings the SEC received dating back 17 years, all of our Federal agencies stood by and did nothing while thousands of investors deposited their money, usually their life savings, with Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities.

In fact, after a supposed investigation in 1992, the SEC issued a clear-cut

and definitive Statement of Innocence about Madoff's business. This was an unusual occurrence. Indeed, it may be the only time in history that the SEC went as far as issuing a Statement of Innocence to clear a business that it was investigating.

Then, starting in 2002, the SEC continued to ignore seven individual and specific fraud warnings by a credible, financial whistleblower. Again, in 2004, in another government failure, the IRS approved Madoff to be one of only 260 nonbank IRA custodians, the very place that people put their retirement money for safekeeping. Why would the IRS have approved Madoff when it had the legal right and, indeed, the fiduciary obligation to inspect the books and the records of all nonbank IRA custodians?

The approval process, which the IRS shirked, was specifically designed to prevent this exact type of fraud. As Madoff's downfall exposed, both the IRS and the SEC failed to inspect Madoff in even the most basic fundamental fashion. Unfortunately, two different U.S. Government agencies both seemed to have given their approval for Americans to invest with Madoff. They indicated that he had a financial clean bill of health.

Now that Madoff's scheme has imploded, the government seeks to convey the appearance of serving justice on behalf of those who were duped.

Through the Federal Bankruptcy Court, the government has hired a private sector attorney to act as a Madoff bankruptcy trustee and will pay the trustee a fee based on his hours extended to claw back money. Well, this is not what it appears to be. Justice is not being served.

While it is true that the trustee cannot ask for a specific percentage of the total clawed back, he can ask for any specific amount he desires, and it can be based on his own internal computation using a percentage.

Since the trustee won't have enough manpower to sue thousands of people at the same time, he will also hire associate firms to assist in this litigation. All the fees charged by the law firms who are handling this case will first be paid, and then the trustee will receive his fee.

The government should, instead, offer tax or financial relief to those who were victimized, not under an arcane net equity basis, but based on their statements as of November 30, 2008. The IRS should compute tax refunds so as to return 100 percent of each individual's first loss of \$2 million; then 90 percent of their loss between \$2 and \$4 million; 80 percent of their loss dollars between \$4 and \$6 million, and so forth, until a 20 percent return level has been reached, and at that point return should remain at 20 percent.

This would be most beneficial to smaller investors, who are most impacted by their losses.

If private citizens are required to reimburse other private citizens for harm



they caused, why should the government be able to drastically injure people and have no responsibility to restore those individuals' positions or pay restitution to them?

The SIPC, or the quasi-governmental body that offers insurance to those defrauded by the SEC, also stands to gain greatly by not paying the insurance. Even to the casual observer, this is a potential conflict of interest. A mistake has been made, and it must be corrected.

Their computation of net equity for purposes of insurance and clawback for Madoff victims is quite different than the formulas they have used each and every time in the past for other cases which were similar in nature. Since when did rules, regulations, and laws become changeable based on circumstances that would save the insurer the most money and allow the trustee to go after the largest clawbacks? To even the casual observer, there is a conflict of interest.

The President says that it's time to take responsibility and admit when a mistake has been made. "A mistake has been made."

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**REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2997, AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010**

Mr. MCGOVERN, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111-191) on the resolution (H. Res. 609) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2997) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

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**PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2965, ENHANCING SMALL BUSINESS RESEARCH AND INNOVATION ACT OF 2009**

Mr. MCGOVERN, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111-192) on the resolution (H. Res. 610) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2965) to amend the Small Business Act with respect to the Small Business Innovation Research Program and the Small Business Technology Transfer Program, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

**REMEMBERING ROBERT McNAMARA**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Robert McNamara once said, "You can correct a wrong only if you understand how it occurred and you take steps to make sure it won't happen again."

Today, as we mark the passing of the late Secretary, I think it's time to apply the lessons he learned in Vietnam to our own times. He said, "We are not omniscient. If we cannot persuade other nations with similar interests and similar values of the merits of the proposed use of that power, we should not proceed unilaterally."

We had to learn that lesson again in Iraq.

He also said, "Our judgments of friend and foe, alike, reflected our profound ignorance of the history, culture, and politics of the people in the area, and the personalities and habits of their leaders."

That's another lesson we learned again in Iraq.

Secretary McNamara's Vietnam regrets also extended to the homefront. He confessed that "We failed to draw Congress and the American people into a full and frank discussion and debate of the pros and cons of a large-scale military involvement before we initiated the action."

Unfortunately, we did the same thing with Iraq.

Instead of being straight with the American people, we spent years reducing the debate to a false choice between "stay the course" and "cut and run." Today, as in McNamara's time, we face the consequences of our silence.

McNamara also recognized that we did not learn from his initial mistake. We stuck to the same tired plan of action, even if it had minimal relevance to the situation on the ground.

"After the action got underway," McNamara said, "and unanticipated events forced us off our planned course, we did not fully explain what was happening and why we were doing what we did."

We have learned that same lesson again in Iraq and too often find ourselves bogged down by unattainable goals and unable to explain why we are there and what we plan to do about it. Unfortunately, we have had to learn many of the same lessons twice.

In the early years of the Vietnam war, just as in the early years of the Afghanistan and Iraqi wars, you could state with confidence that our military was the most powerful in the world. But military strength does not always translate into victory on the ground.

Secretary McNamara had learned a terrible lesson, that fighting a war without committed allies, without planning, without public discussion and against an enemy force defending its home territory, is not a winning proposition.

In fact, in 1962, McNamara said, "Every quantitative measurement we have shows we're winning this war."

But Vietnam wasn't ultimately about quantitative measures. It wasn't enough to burn out its jungles with napalm or blockade its ports with gunships. The bigger issue was strategy, planning and foresight. We didn't know why we were fighting in the first place nor what we are fighting to achieve in the long run.

We had no perspective from which to evaluate our progress and reevaluate our goals. All we had were empty measures of troops, bombs and jets. The lesson of Vietnam has had to be learned and relearned too many times.

Secretary McNamara finally admitted in 1995, "We were in the wrong place with the wrong tactics."

At this time of his passing, we should take a moment to reflect on his legacy and take steps to ensure the wrongs of Vietnam don't happen again. The key lesson from Secretary McNamara is that we do that we do not live in a simple world with simple solutions. Military force is only one piece of the puzzle. Success depends on many variables.

McNamara saw this complexity in Vietnam. "We failed to recognize that in international affairs, as in other aspects of life, there may be problems for which there are no immediate solutions. At times we may have to live with an imperfect, untidy world."

That same complexity exists in the present conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq. We need an open and frank discussion of our goals as well as how we plan to achieve them. The American people deserve to know if we are in the wrong place with the wrong tactics. Let's not sacrifice another generation to a war we think we are winning on paper.

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**HONORING JOHN W. FISHER**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to pay tribute to a friend and to the memory of a great man who will long be remembered across the State of Indiana as a civic leader and a philanthropist whose impact will be felt for generations.

For decades, John W. Fisher has been a leader in the business community of eastern Indiana. Remembered by many as a giant of industry, John will be greatly missed, not only by his family and friends, but all those whose lives he touched.

A native of Walland, Tennessee, John was known for his athleticism, an all-American. He graduated a Volunteer from the University of Tennessee in 1938, but it was his connection to the Ball family that brought him to Muncie, Indiana.

Married to his beloved Janice, John did not plan to live in Muncie; rather, he had always thought he would eventually settle in his native Tennessee.

However, he was convinced to take a more active role in the Ball Corporation by his brother-in-law, Edmund, one of the founding members of that company.

By then, John had earned an MBA from the Harvard Graduate School of Business, and with a keen business intellect, he quickly became a prominent figure in the Muncie business community and all across our State.

□ 1945

While serving in various capacities for Ball Corporation, John W. Fisher distinguished himself as a risk-taker. Richard Ringoen, former Ball Corporation president, noted John's performance once, saying, "This company has grown because John Fisher was willing to take calculated risks. He has been willing to immerse himself in details that a lot of executives would simply avoid."

John was elected to serve as corporate vice president in 1963 and by 1970 was named president and CEO of the Ball Corporation. By the time he retired as chairman of the board, Ball Corporation had experienced a period of rapid growth, significant diversification of its products; and thanks to John Fisher's leadership, that year Ball Corporation's annual sales exceeded a billion dollars.

Retirement wouldn't mark the end of his civic contributions to the community or his entrepreneurial spirit. Until his death, John W. Fisher served as chairman of the Cardinal Health Care Systems, trustee of DePauw University, director and former president of the Indiana Chamber of Commerce, a life director of the National Association of Manufacturers, and a benefactor and booster of Ball State University.

Never one to let a good business opportunity pass by, John relied on his experience and remarkable insight to become involved in one project after another. When asked about his approach to business, John said, I take major risks. I don't hesitate to take a very careful look at fresh ideas, especially when capable people are associated with the idea.

It was that entrepreneurial spirit that led John to become involved with so many different industries. From furniture companies to fish farms and many things in between, John Fisher simply seized life with both hands.

Madam Speaker, John Fisher will also be renowned for his business acumen, but also remembered by friends and colleagues and those close to him as a kind-hearted man with a deep commitment to the community.

The Fishers donated millions of dollars to Ball State University, establishing the John and Janice Fisher Chair in Exercise Science and created the Fisher Distinguished Professorship in Wellness and Gerontology. Until his passing, he served on the national campaign committee for Ball State Bold: Investing in the Future—which is the university's fundraising campaign.

Upon learning of his passing, the president of Ball State University said that John W. Fisher's commitment to Ball State University had been "unequaled in the university's 90-year history."

More recently, to honor his service, Ball Memorial Hospital dedicated the John W. Fisher Heart Center in January 2009.

Now, many will remember John W. Fisher for these business undertakings and the rest, but I will remember him as a dear friend and a mentor. I first met John Fisher back in 1988 when I entered public life. Since that time, our relationship has been a continuous source of wisdom and guidance to me.

While he had no political ambitions for himself, he had a lifelong interest in public affairs and was keenly aware of the issues facing the country. As an active participant in the Muncie Rotary—and every time I showed up there he always had a good question to ask in public—but I'll most cherish the privilege of having spent innumerable occasions sitting in John's office and learning from him about the world and business and public life, and drawing on his wisdom, his faith, and his integrity. John Fisher shaped my life and my career in countless ways.

John W. Fisher personified everything that's great about the United States of America. He was a strong, principled leader, generous philanthropist, devoted family man, and he was always willing to take a stand for what he believed in.

Blessed with a wonderful family, John Fisher is survived by his wife, Janice, their seven children, 19 grandchildren, and 28 great grandchildren.

The Bible tells us that "the Lord is close to the brokenhearted," and so is my prayer for his extended family and community of friends today.

Madam Speaker, one of my favorite John Fisher quotes is: "Ride hard, shoot straight, tell the truth, and be good to your fellow man." And that's how he spent his 93 years on this Earth.

Indiana lost a giant—and in John W. Fisher I lost a cherished friend. And it's been my privilege to pay tribute to him on the floor of the House this evening.

#### STATEMENT IN MEMORY OF STEVE STREATER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES. Madam Speaker, I rise today in memory of Steve Streater, who passed away in Asheboro, North Carolina, on June 20, 2009, at the age of 50. I extend to all of his friends and family my deepest sympathy for their loss.

Many North Carolina residents will remember Steve as a University of North Carolina football hero, who helped lead the team to the 1980 Atlantic Coast Conference ACC title. What

some might not know is that Steve was a star player in both baseball and football as a student at Sylva-Webster High School.

As a baseball pitcher, he set North Carolina High School Athletic Association baseball records that still stand today—with a reported 12 shutouts in a season, 23 wins in a season, and 61 career wins. He also had eight no-hitters.

Steve was a good student and like his brothers Eric and Jimmy, he went on to play football for a Division I college, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

At the University of North Carolina, Steve became the only ACC player in history to earn all-conference honors at two positions. He was a first-team punter and safety for the 1980 Tar Heels football team, the last to win an ACC championship.

During his senior season, he had five interceptions, including three in the season closer against Duke University. Steve was also the defensive Most Valuable Player of the 1980 Bluebonnet Bowl, with an interception that set up the winning touchdown against Texas.

Sadly, after his triumphant season, Steve's athletic career abruptly ended when he was involved in a freak car accident. In April of 1981, he was returning home from a tryout with the Washington Redskins. Hours after he agreed to sign a free agent contract, his car hit a slick spot, slid into an embankment, and was hit by another car. He suffered a back injury in that accident and was left paralyzed from the waist down for the remainder of his life. I remember that the Washington Redskins thought so much of Steve, they still paid his signing bonus after the injury.

Although Steve could no longer impress fans with his skills on the field, he made an even greater difference as he served as a role model for countless young people. From this tragedy, Steve became an inspiration to high school students throughout North Carolina. In addition to coaching, he was appointed State field coordinator for SADD, Students Against Drunk Driving, which launched in North Carolina in 1983. His car accident was not alcohol related, but in this role he was not only an inspiration to students, but to people like me.

While serving in the North Carolina General Assembly, I had the privilege and honor of introducing Steve several times when he spoke to student groups in my district. I am certain that he benefited from the love and support of his family and friends because, despite his accident, he never showed the pain of what he had lost.

Steve touched many of us young and old in such a positive way that his life will never be forgotten by those of us who had the privilege to know him. Steve Streater was an outstanding individual and he will be dearly missed.

# REVISIONS TO ALLOCATION FOR HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SPRATT. Madam Speaker, under section 423(a)(1) of S. Con. Res. 13, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010, I hereby submit an adjustment to the budget allocations for the Committee on Appropriations for each of the fiscal years 2009 and 2010. Section 423(a)(1) of S. Con. Res. 13 permits the chairman of the Committee on the Budget to adjust discretionary spending limits for overseas deployments and other activities when these activities are so designated. Such a designation is included in the bill H.R. 3082, Making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes. A corresponding table is attached.

This adjustment is filed for the purposes of section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. For the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, this adjusted allocation is to be considered as an allocation included in the budget resolution, pursuant to section 427(b) of S. Con. Res. 13.

## DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS—APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE 302(A) ALLOCATION

(In millions of dollars)

	BA	OT
Current allocation:		
Fiscal Year 2009 .....	1,482,201	1,247,872
Fiscal Year 2010 .....	1,086,660	1,306,614
Changes for overseas deployment and other activities designations:		
H.R. 3082 (Appropriations for Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies):		
Fiscal Year 2009 .....	0	0
Fiscal Year 2010 .....	1,399	145
Revised allocation:		
Fiscal Year 2009 .....	1,482,201	1,247,872
Fiscal Year 2010 .....	1,088,059	1,306,759

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. INGLIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. INGLIS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MORAN of Kansas addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

## IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM LOUIS ISSA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from California (Mr. ISSA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ISSA. Today is July 7, 2009. Today would have been the 24th birthday of my own nephew, William Louis Issa. Last week, I attended his funeral.

He had a connection to this House because he worked both in Cleveland, his home, and here in Washington for his Congressman, DENNIS KUCINICH. In his passing, I lost a nephew; Cleveland lost somebody who cared about the environment, who was passionate about wolves in the wild, who in fact had graduated from college and was going on to law school to be an environmentalist, to seek what liberty allows us in this country, which is the right to feel and do what you think is right for your country.

I speak from this side of the center of this body and I speak about somebody who I disagreed with on many policies. As a young man, while he was summering here and staying at our home, he wanted me to know that the eating of meat was wrong and that if I wasn't a vegetarian, then I wasn't getting it. And he admired DENNIS KUCINICH, who's a lifelong—or at least as an adult person—a vegan. And he on a host of other issues felt so strongly. But, most of all, he felt strongly about the individual liberties, particularly his.

Now his choice was a Prius and his choice was in fact to try to do and be everything for a sustainable ecology as he saw it. So when I thought about coming and using his nexus here to the House floor tonight to speak on what would have been his 24th birthday, I thought it appropriate to say that from the left—and he certainly was a child of the left; perhaps a child of the sixties reborn in a next generation—and from someone on the right, I wonder if we shouldn't come together the way this young man did with everyone he met and talk in terms of America's liberty.

What in fact is this body doing—not to pass new laws. That wasn't what we were sent for. But to defend the inherent constitutional obligations: Life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness.

I believe that he ended his life far too soon and without accomplishing what he would have, had he lived longer. But tonight I will tell you that I'm brought to the House floor for perhaps only the third or fourth time in 8 or 9 years to say that those on the left and those on the right, we need to recommit ourselves.

At a time when we're talking about regulating CO<sub>2</sub>, where we regulate the highways, the waterways, where we're looking at an 8 percent tax on health care to pay for the new health care proposal, while so much of what we once thought of as the free wild, wild west of the United States has been changed, particularly post-9/11, I wonder if this wouldn't be a good time for men and women of good conscience on both sides of the aisle to say: Shouldn't we relook at every liberty? Shouldn't we

form a liberty caucus? Shouldn't Congress be dedicated to ask the question not as Republicans or Democrats, but in fact as Americans sworn to uphold the Constitution?

Isn't it time we start looking at every single law we passed and the regulation they produced and find out how many of them we could do without—not liberal laws, not conservative laws, but all of them. I believe that that is the highest calling for those of us here in Congress.

I will tell you tonight, perhaps as a small tribute to my nephew, that I will reach out and I will ask every Democrat I see and all of my colleagues on this side of the aisle: What have we done in fact to defend liberty? What have we done to give somebody the right to decide they want to spend three months with wolves in the wild or that they want to in fact go out and save our delicate ecosystem from the unnatural twisting that 300 million people here in America bring upon the world.

That liberty is important. It's important that we pay tribute to it every chance we have, and can.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank you for the opportunity to, in a small way, talk about liberty and a man who would have fought for it.

## DRAINING THE SWAMP OF CORRUPTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. KING of Iowa. As always, I appreciate the privilege to be recognized here on the floor of the House of Representatives. We have had a little bit of a break here, a hiatus to go back home and spend some time on the 4th of July to celebrate the birth of our great country—233 years of freedom.

A lot of that freedom has been debated, deliberated, and argued over here on the floor of the House of Representatives in this world's greatest deliberative body. The most costly freedom was fought for and lives and blood were sacrificed for on this soil and in foreign lands as well for this Nation to emerge at what has been and had become a strong and vibrant constitutional Republic. Part of the requirements to maintain that strong and vibrant constitutional Republic are that we engage in debate here and that we bring together and aggregate the best ideas of the 300 million Americans that elect the 435 Members of the House of Representatives and the 100 Senators.

□ 2000

It's essential that we maintain that kind of vibrant dialogue in this deliberative democracy, as some would call it. It's essential that we maintain the highest levels of integrity in order that this great Republic can continue on the path that has been charted for it by so

many of our Founding Fathers and our predecessors. However difficult the process that they were in might have been, they emerged and led this Nation clearly along a path, a higher road; and that higher road has been a road that held our own Members accountable for the highest standards of ethics. We have an Ethics Committee here in the House. I recall much of the debate that took place here on the floor back during the 108th and the 109th Congresses when allegations were made about Members and their levels of integrity. I remember prior to my arrival here many charges being filed in the Ethics Committee against Members of Congress who, it seemed to be, their only transgression was that they were effective in advancing the conservative cause. I recall, Madam Speaker, that when NANCY PELOSI was the leader and not the Speaker, she gave many speeches herself and alleged over and over again, Elect us into the majority, and we will come in, and we will drain the swamp, Madam Speaker. Well, here we are now. The majority has changed. The promise apparently is drifting away, and there are questions that continue to emerge and questions about the standards that are being adhered to, or not being adhered to, by certain Members of this body. Questions that are raised by publications that have a strong affinity for the majority party in this Congress, those who made a living out of attacking and criticizing Republicans when they were in the majority and Republicans when they were in the minority now are raising ethics questions about the activities of the Members of this new Democrat majority who is now halfway through their third year. So 2½ years into this majority, we're starting to see that the allegation about draining the swamp was only an allegation about using ethics charges to attack Republicans. I'm not seeing this same level of leadership, regardless of the promise made by the Speaker, to scrutinize the Members that are under the public's scrutiny now, and some who are reportedly under investigation by the FBI. Now I'm going to be a little gentle about how I discuss some of these issues, Madam Speaker, because it is a delicate subject. But it's essential that the subject be raised and that we have this debate and this dialogue here on this floor because in the end, it's not going to be the conscience of the people that are crossing the line or allegedly crossing the line. They aren't going to wake up in the night and have an attack of conscience or an epiphany and come down here and say, I'm going to clean up my act. I've gone too far. I slipped into some things that I shouldn't have been involved in. That is not going to happen. That is not what human nature does except in very, very rare circumstances. No. What will happen is, if this is to be cleaned up, and if it's to be addressed, the ethics questions, the cloud that hangs over Member after Member after Member here, influential

Members, members of the Appropriations Committee, Chairs of the Appropriations Subcommittees that exert significant influence over where taxpayer dollars go, this cloud that hangs over is only going to be cleared if the Speaker of the House follows through on her promise to drain her swamp—or if the public becomes so outraged that they demand that the situation be cleaned up.

Now we have had for a long time in this House—and I can think back at least 2½ years—we've had a dysfunctional Ethics Committee, a committee that was a black hole, that if there was a charge that was filed, it went in, and it was never acted upon. And they could investigate in complete confidentiality so no one could look over their shoulder, a committee that was balanced and nonpartisan in such a way that it was immobilized and couldn't take action at all. I cannot remember the last action of the Ethics Committee that had any effect in a constructive way of providing more cleanliness here in the House of Representatives.

Now if I get to these posters, I am going to go through some of the things that are constantly in the news. This summary comes out to be this: This is the "draining the swamp" leadership hour of the Republican leadership, and we have a pattern of ignoring the corruption. There is a pattern of practice for Speaker PELOSI. We have eight appropriators who, it's reported, are now under investigation for potential conflict of interest violations. With the Nation's spending out of control and trillions going to special interest, we have questions and challenges that are coming up, flowing throughout the media. Let me say that new allegations of these defense millions are funneled to aides and relatives; contractors are now charged with kickbacks. We have seen thousands in defense contractor dollars go through PMA, and out of there came donations to the Appropriations Chair of the Armed Services Committee. Then we've seen \$250 million in earmarks go back through that lobbying firm, PMA, which, it's reported, is clearly under investigation. A lobbying firm that has been closed down because of the investigation and those activities that are the subject of FBI investigations have shut down the lobbying firm PMA, a defense contractor lobbying firm, and have implicated a significant number of NANCY PELOSI's chosen Chairs, people whom she has handed the gavel to. This list is long, and I think it's expressive of what is going on. We had one of the Appropriations Chairs step down from the Ethics Committee because of reports of an ethics investigation but found himself chairing the Justice Appropriations Committee—the people that were reportedly investigating him, holding onto the gavel in one hand to control the Appropriations and Justice approps, at the same time holding the purse strings of the FBI, who is report-

edly investigating the chairman of Justice approps. This goes on in the United States Congress, and the American people are not outraged? I think they are. I think they just have so many things to be outraged about that they can't bring their focus on one subject or another because it comes at them over and over again like a trip-hammer. These allegations that are documented—the same Member, the chairman of Justice approps, received a \$70,000 donation to his family's foundation. At the same time millions were earmarked to the West Virginia High Tech Consortium. That's just a touch of what's going on there, Madam Speaker. And as I've watched this for 4 to 5 years, it just gets worse. When we see a chairman of Justice approps, for example, with 50 earmarks in a bill, and the people that are on the committee are afraid to challenge him for fear that their district will be punished, a certain culture grows up within the appropriators in this Congress, when their fear that they will lose their leverage and not be considered to be a loyal member of that committee, might be considered ineffective, if they are to raise the issues that they know should be raised. What happened to the altruism that I read about in our history books, the altruism that I was convinced existed and burned within the heart of all of our predecessors as they shaped this country? Yes, they disagree on policy; but I didn't think that they disagreed on ethics. That's the chairman of the Justice approps. We know about the Appropriations Chair of Armed Services and his connection with the earmark to the unused airport. I think we ought to take a CODEL to that airport. We have here a situation that has to do with the CBC. As we call it here, the Congressional Black Caucus, Madam Speaker, for those who are not on a day-to-day basis dealing with the acronyms of this House and, let me say, a separatist group that has formed themselves in a way that if it were any other group of people, they wouldn't be allowed to have an organization like this. But it's a matter of record that the Congressional Black Caucus took some trips down into St. Martin, Antigua and Barbuda. That was in 2007. And the question is: Were there corporate funds that sponsored these trips? And if so, it would be a clear violation of House rules. There is videotape, I'm advised, that shows the banners of the corporations hung up across the area where it's presented, and Members are thanking the corporations for sponsoring their trip. And who would be dealing with the investigation? Representative G.K. BUTTERFIELD, Democrat, North Carolina, member of the Congressional Black Caucus, and one who had gone on a previous trip into that same part of the world with the same group of people. So we would ask the same people who are being, let me say, evaluated for a potential ethics violations to investigate essentially themselves. So

maybe they want to get back together and have a little reunion and decide if they did anything wrong. We don't have answers to the public. We simply have a black hole of ethics that hangs over their head. They also argue that it's improper for someone—and I'll argue this. It's improper for someone who attended the Caribbean conference to lead an investigation into it as to whether it violated House rules. What a contradiction. But the same gentleman who's leading the investigation, Mr. BUTTERFIELD of North Carolina said, You cannot completely divorce yourself from relationships. Yet he would be willing to recuse himself if he got the sense that there was a contradiction. We shall see.

And what do we hear from the Congressional Black Caucus when the issue was raised and the press asked them the question, Did you go on a corporate-funded trip to the Caribbean? Or was it two or three? Their response was—well, they complained about a lack of minorities in the office that was taking a look at this issue, the Office of Congressional Ethics, which was set up by NANCY PELOSI. So Speaker PELOSI's Office of Congressional Ethics is looking into the activities of the Congressional Black Caucus and their trips to the Caribbean, potentially funded by corporations. And what does the Congressional Black Caucus have to say? They don't think that the committee looking into them has enough minorities. The first question asked, and they have to play the race card. That doesn't speak to me as an issue that they have a very strong defense for. That's the knee-jerk response, Play the race card. That's why they are the Congressional Black Caucus, after all, the liberal Congressional Black Caucus. And we have Peter Flaherty, the president of a conservative watchdog group, and upon uncovering evidence of the trip's corporate sponsors, he said he was disappointed with the appointment of Mr. BUTTERFIELD to head up the investigative group. His answer was, the Congressional Black Caucus really sticks together. You can see their solidarity in the face of these ethics charges. To put one of their own members in charge of the investigation just shows that nothing has changed. The ethics process is still a complete mockery, Peter Flaherty.

And Mr. McGee also questioned whether the Congressional Black Caucus members should be leading the probe. He said, In this case, this is a trip that is publicly connected to the CBC, and only CBC members were participants. To have a CBC member lead the investigation is not the best way to ensure a publicly credible and acceptable result. Mr. McGee, I agree.

We could go on and on. But here is the quote from Speaker PELOSI when she said that she's making a commitment to "draining the swamp of corruption." I don't see activity on that commitment, and it is time. It is time we raised the issue. It's time the Amer-

ican people look into these allegations. It's time that this Congress form an effective Ethics Committee, an Ethics Committee that can clean this up and drain this swamp, as defined by the Speaker, who I think eventually is going to have to respond to this. She's going to have to keep her word. She has created the organization, the evaluation organization, and now it's time to use it. And the name of the organization that she shaped escapes me for the moment, but it was formed by the Speaker of the House for the purposes of—in her words, "draining the swamp," and what do we get from the Congressional Black Caucus but a complaint that there weren't enough minorities on the committee that were appointed by the Speaker. Now, I'd like to think that ethics is completely independent of ethnicity. I'd like to think that morality is independent of ethnicity or race or gender or whatever one happens to be oriented.

□ 2015

I would like to think right is right and wrong is wrong, that truth is truth, that fiction is fiction, that the Constitution is what it is, that the Bible says what it says, that the Declaration says what it says, and that every Member here would speak the truth.

I would like to think that every Member of this Congress carries with them, internally, an ethical conscience that we owe a duty to the American people, that we owe a duty to the American people to live here at the highest standards and that we will not be drawn down into the low standards, and that we owe a duty to them to stop and to evaluate ourselves. That is what the Ethics Committee is about.

The working group that is designed to enhance the Ethics Committee apparently is not functioning, but we do have a Member of the Congressional Black Caucus investigating the Congressional Black Caucus under the auspices of the organization that is formed by the Speaker to do just that. I don't think it is quite the fox guarding the henhouse because I don't know what goes on in the mind of Mr. BUTTERFIELD. But I will say it raises questions. This Congress needs to raise questions.

We are watching favoritism here on the floor of the House. A week ago last Friday, the cap-and-trade bill, cap-and-tax bill, I call it, passed off the floor of this House. There were dozens of Members of this Congress, Democrats in the dozens, who had made the public statement that they were opposed to this cap-and-tax bill. But what we saw happen was as they needed the votes to get it passed, Member after Member would walk down in a lineup. They would queue up back here behind the microphone. And they would have in their hand their little script. They would carry that script down to the microphone. And the chairman who was managing the time would yield to

them. They would read from the script. And the script would say something to the effect of "I took a position against the bill because I was concerned about the interests of my constituents," which really means "because I know it will cost my district a lot of money, it will transfer our jobs overseas, and it is a bad idea." This is what they said before the bill came to the floor.

An amendment was dropped in at 3 o'clock in the morning. It was 309 pages. No one had a chance to read it. But still they read from their script, and it said, on balance, I think that we have mitigated some of the disaster created by this—they wouldn't say it quite that plainly, of course—but I think we've mitigated some of the problems in this bill and I think we're working on this and we're going in the right direction. I think my constituents are going to be adequately covered.

Then they would pause while the committee chairman would read from his script. And he would say, I appreciate working with the gentleman. We've made progress on this bill. And even though we haven't had a chance to change any more language in this amendment that came in, 309 pages at 3 o'clock in the morning, to accommodate for this component that this Member would like to have, still, the fact that we read this colloquy into the RECORD changes the meaning of the bill.

And now the Member that was there and had read off the script, "So therefore I'm going to vote for the bill because I've worked with the chairman and we each agree we've done our duty to God and country and the bill is not as bad as it would have been otherwise."

Really? The bill changes because one Member won't vote for it unless he gets some cover? So he walks down here, reads from the script, the chairman reads from the script, the Member reads from the conclusion of the script, and now we have changed the meaning of the bill? And it is enough to turn a vote around 180 degrees and deliver to America a cap-and-tax bill by a vote of 219-212 which, by all appearances, is this: They're wrong on the science, they're wrong on the global warming argument, and the idea that you can set the Earth's thermostat simply by controlling CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, only CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, and by doing so from American industry is going to lower the temperature of the Earth, and that by lowering the temperature of the Earth, we are going to have a higher quality of life. That is the undercurrent of this.

I will say they are wrong on the science. They can't make a scientific argument. They are completely wrong on the economics. The idea that we are going to create green jobs by taxing energy, specific kinds of energy, CO<sub>2</sub>-emitting energy, is completely wrong.

What solution was the best solution if you accept the premise of Mr. WAXMAN? It would be a lot of nuclear-generated power, for which we have no

provision that opens it up so that we can build more nuclear-generating plants. It has become virtually impossible to build new coal-fired generating plants before this bill passed the floor of the House. The development of electrical generation in America is now frozen, suspended until we can figure out what is going to take place, what the Senate will do, if they take up the bill at all, and how they might amend it. But when you take something that is bad and you amend it marginally, it is still bad.

I have watched this unfold here on the floor of the House. I have watched it unfold behind the scenes. I have watched it unfold in committee. And I have yet to hear a legitimate dialogue in debate. I have yet to hear one Member of this Congress come here and raise the argument that scientifically they are right, that they can dial the temperature of the Earth down by reducing the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the United States and by raising the cost of energy.

This bill is an energy tax. It taxes all the energy in America. If you get in a car or on a bus and ride a half a block, you have used energy. If you throw on a light switch, you have used energy. If you pick up a cup of coffee, it took energy to heat the coffee and make it. It took energy to make the cup. Whenever you move, you are using something that took energy to produce. All of our components are intricately tied to energy.

A nation that has expensive energy will be uncompetitive against the nations that have cheap energy and lots of it. One of the strengths of this Nation has been that we have had a sound and good, competitive, multi-sourced energy policy in the United States. We pioneered the oil drilling in the world. We led with this. It started in Pennsylvania. It developed in Texas and Oklahoma and other places around the country. It went up to the North Slope of Alaska. It went offshore.

America has developed much of the technology that produces the oil and natural gas for the world today. That has been a core of the strength of America's vibrant and huge global economy that we drive. The percentage of it that we have is so significant. We have had almost unlimited natural resources for most of this term of 233 years. We have had a lot of cheap energy of many different varieties. We have had constitutional rights, especially property rights, the rule of law, a work ethic and a morality that has tied this country together. These are the pillars of American exceptionalism.

We had ideas for energy just a year ago. A year and a month ago, some of us were here on the floor of the House, and we had been debating energy for I will say about 6 weeks, when we got up to the August break. Now as the energy debate got turned up, the Speaker of the House decided she didn't want to hear any more discussion about energy. So they abruptly adjourned and shut

this process down. We kept debating anyway as the microphones were shut off and eventually the lights were shut off. We kept debating anyway. And we went out into the Capitol Building and brought people in to the seats, people off the streets, and set them in the seats here on the floor of the House of Representatives. People sat in CHARLIE RANGEL's seat. They sat over here in BARNEY FRANK's seat. They sat in Mr. DINGELL's seat. They sat in Republican seats too. They sat this close, right here, tourists off the streets of Washington, D.C., off the Capitol Building in here on the floor of the House of Representatives so we would have somebody to talk to because the TV cameras were shut off and turned to the side. The microphones were shut off. And the lights were shut down in here because the Speaker didn't want to hear any more energy debate. But the delivery we gave then and the delivery that we continued on up until nearly the election last fall was all energy all the time, as our leader says, "all of the above."

I put a chart here on the floor that showed all of the sources of energy that we consume in the United States. It is a pie chart with color code, how much is coal, how much is natural gas, how much is petroleum products, gas and diesel fuel, jet fuel, heating oil, how much is ethanol, biodiesel, wind, nuclear, geothermal, solar, and coal. The list goes on. We were consuming 101.4 quadrillion Btus of energy in the United States and producing about 72 quadrillion Btus of energy. So roughly speaking, we are producing only 72 percent of the overall energy that we are consuming in the United States. And yet we are an energy-rich nation. We are an energy-rich nation that should be able to shape an energy policy, an energy policy that will keep our energy cheap so that our economy can be competitive, so that Americans can make things here in the United States, and America will be where the jobs are. Jobs are going to be where it is competitive.

It is pretty obvious from looking at what is happening to General Motors and Chrysler that we have had a lot of trouble being competitive on labor. If we can't be competitive on labor, at least we can be competitive on our natural resources and at least we can be competitive on our energy prices. Instead, the Speaker of the House has embarked upon a path of making energy more expensive in this country under this viewpoint of trying to save the planet. Do you remember the quote from last year? "I'm trying to save the planet. I'm trying to save the planet." She is trying to save the planet by increasing the cost of all of the energy in America and driving up the cost of electricity.

We had a witness before an Energy and Commerce Subcommittee chaired by Mr. MARKEY. This gentleman's name is David Sokol, who is the chairman of the board at MidAmerican En-

ergy. Mr. Sokol testified as to the costs in increased electricity, the costs to the, I think the number is 6.9 million, ratepayers that MidAmerican has. They have a balanced portfolio of energy sources. They said they can meet the carbon caps that are being imposed on them in this cap-and-tax bill. But what will happen is the customers will have to pay. They will have to pay twice, once for the cap-and-tax, and again to change, to renovate the means by which they deliver that energy. He testified that the cost, just for the additional cost annually per household, was \$110 a month, which maths out to be \$1,320 a year just for the electricity. Add on to that the extra cost for gas for all of the costs on consumers because of diesel fuel in trucks and the extra energy that it takes to produce anything. Let's just say you're in the business of mining iron ore and shipping that over and melting it down and turning it into steel. All of the energy that is required there to mine it, to heat it, to convert it, all of that makes it almost prohibitive when you see costs that are going up for energy costs, in many cases a doubling of certain kinds of energy costs.

Also, when you look at the map of the United States, you will see that the States that have the credits, that have a surplus of hydroelectric power, a lot of the people in those States would like to put our rivers back where they were. I'm not among them. I think we can improve upon Mother Nature. I think hydroelectric power is a wonderful thing. I would be happy to have more of it. But the States that have it are the States that get carbon credits to trade back, to sell back to the States that are generating a lot of their electricity with coal.

So that amounts to a transfer of wealth from the States that are short on hydroelectric and other forms of renewable energy production to those that are long on the nongreenhouse-gas-emitting-generating systems. So you would see almost all of the country transferring their wealth to the Northeast, to the full West and the entire western seaboard. South Dakota would be a recipient State because they have a series of hydroelectric dams in South Dakota and not a lot of people to use the electricity. That is what happens. It pits Americans against Americans. It punishes some, and it benefits others. It punishes all of agriculture.

This is all taking place because an idea was generated 30 or so years ago and was pushed by Al Gore who received a Pulitzer Prize and made a movie. And they don't have to be factual. They don't have to prove anything. They just simply make an allegation that the Earth is getting warmer, and if the Earth is getting warmer, then we must do something because things are horrible. And so the only thing we can do is the thing that they present to us, of course.

It reminds me a lot of the stimulus package.



□ 2030

The stimulus package was put together by President Obama. He came to our conference and said it is one leg of a multilegged stool that we have to construct to get us out of this economic crisis we are in. It was all one leg at that time. It was about a \$2 trillion leg. It was \$787 billion, and they throw in some more from some other bailouts, and it is about \$2 trillion.

So we went down this path. We were all pressured to vote for that \$787 billion stimulus package because, after all, we were in an economic crisis and we must do something. Those of us who opposed the stimulus package were accused of being against doing anything. They just want to do nothing, they said, as if their idea was the only thing we could do.

I wrote legislation, introduced it, argued for it, and got the back of the hand from the people who thought government should own everything because they didn't want free market solutions. It looks to me like they wanted government intervention.

And so we have a stimulus plan and we have the nationalization that has taken place of Bank of America, AIG, Bear Stearns, and Merrill Lynch, is incorporated into that. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac that used to be private became quasi-government, and now they are completely government, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Federal Government. And roughly, there is a \$5.5 trillion outside potential liability of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, and that is if it all melts down.

General Motors and Chrysler, there are about eight huge national entities that have been nationalized, formerly private, now nationalized under President Obama, the President Obama who said: I don't want to do this. I am not interested in taking over corporations. I don't want to be involved in the day-to-day operations of these corporations. He is a reluctant nationalizer of private businesses. He didn't want to be involved in the day-to-day operations.

There are other solutions out there. One would have been to take AIG, this huge insurance company which had such a large share of the market that no one could check its balance sheet, no one could evaluate the premiums they were charging because no one understood the scope of the business that they were in. And they guaranteed the return, the performance of these mortgage-backed securities, this toxic debt, this toxic paper that these investment bankers had. No one could evaluate AIG. But they could pour hundreds of millions of dollars into AIG, and we couldn't even have a discussion about splitting them up, dividing them up and throwing away the bad components and letting them compete against each other, or sending them into bankruptcy and letting them go that route and let the emerging insurance companies fill that market. That could have been a solution, too.

I argued this way. Look at AIG as if it were an apple, and you take that tool off the kitchen counter and it takes the core out and slices it up into six pieces. That could have happened with AIG like it happened to Ma Bell, and they could have competed with each other. But instead, hundreds of billions of dollars poured into AIG and our investment banks, propping them up, carrying them on, and then effectively nationalizing them, refusing to allow some of the lending institutions to pay the money back so they could be out from underneath the thumb of the White House, a White House that claims to not want to operate any of these companies, a White House that fired the CEO of General Motors and hired a new CEO of General Motors and named all but two of the board members of General Motors and dictated to the bankruptcy court the terms of the Chapter 11 before the court made the decision, dictated by the White House. By the way, the White House that says, as a matter of fact a President that says I don't want to be involved in the day-to-day operations of General Motors appointed a car czar who had never sold a car nor made one, and probably never even fixed one but probably has driven several, to call the shots on General Motors and on Chrysler, a car czar who is on the phone on a regular basis at the report of Fritz Henderson, the new Obama-appointed CEO of General Motors.

We are at the point where we have eight huge entities that are nationalized by the White House in a breathtaking fashion that many of us would have claimed would not have been a legal activity, or would have taken the authorization of Congress or resources that were not available to the White House to spend without congressional authorization, all happening so fast with the operation here that has shut down the kind of criticism that might have produced some free market results.

So the White House is involved in day-to-day operations of General Motors. The White House dictated who would be buying up what is left of Chrysler, appointed the new CEO of General Motors and all but two of the board members, and all of this works under the auspices of the car czar, who is one of 22 czars appointed by the President. There are 22 czars; more czars than the Romanovs, as Senator McCain famously said. One of them is the payroll czar. The payroll czar looks around to determine whether the CEOs of the companies that have been nationalized or received TARP funds or Federal funds by the White House, to determine if the CEOs and their executives are making too much money performing the service that they are performing. In America? The President appoints someone to decide who is making too much money while they advocate the class envy that was part of the campaign and nationalize eight huge formerly private sector entities and in-

vest our tax dollars in them and hold back shares now of common stock as if they were an outside investor, as if they were Warren Buffett riding to the rescue.

Madam Speaker, America has gone down the line. When I take us to the point of these hugely nationalized formerly private companies, all of that can be reversed at this point. All can be overturned in a saner time by a more prudent Congress and an administration that either sees the light or is replaced by one that does. All of it can be.

But this line of the cap-and-tax bill is the Rubicon. It is the stream that we have crossed here in the House that if they cross it in the Senate, it will be an irrevocable policy that forever burdens the economy of the United States of America to our detriment and hands over an advantage in global competitiveness to China and India and other emerging industrializing countries. And if that happens, there is no going back.

I talked about the culture of corruption and the promise of the Speaker to drain the swamp. There is new corruption on the horizon. The cap-and-tax bill lays the foundation for a massive amount of corruption.

When President Obama said look across to Spain for an example, an example of a country that gets it right, an example of a country that has already gone through the green revolution and created the green jobs and now they are in this new green economy, we can do that in the United States, too.

The President and many others make the argument that taxing energy in America and trading carbon credits will create these green jobs and we will have this new green economy that will be apparently healthy and vibrant, and they guarantee that they will create green jobs.

But what they don't do is talk about this in the context of, similar to the same philosophy we are going to create or save, and I don't remember the first number now, maybe 4.5 million jobs. I know it got down to 3.5 million or 3 million jobs this stimulus plan was going to create or save. Let's say 3 million jobs. That is on the low side. It has been lowered a little since then.

Create or save. Now the instant I heard that, it just hit me, create or save. If it is going to be 3 million jobs that you create or save with the stimulus plan, as long as there are 3 million jobs left in the United States of America, the President can always claim those jobs were the jobs I saved. You would have lost them all if it hadn't been for the stimulus plan. That's the logic of the "create or save" kind of phrase.

Those are slippery phrases, calculated ambiguities. They intentionally, I believe, give a dual meaning so people can listen and they hear something. What do they want to hear? They want to hear that the stimulus

package is going to create 3 million jobs and so they grab ahold of that, and they are not listening to the words “or save.” Create or save. They are not thinking that there is no way that anyone can quantify a job that is saved.

You can save a job if it is already lost and you put it back. I remember a company that was getting shut down, in the neighborhood of 40 jobs, and we engaged with the bureaucrats and entreated that they look at it more objectively and stick with their rules but not be so hasty. And out of that, those jobs remained. I would quantify we saved about 40 jobs.

But you can't deal with a national policy that can take credit for creating or saving jobs in the same category.

So what's the net increase or decrease in jobs? The stimulus plan hasn't created net new jobs. It has not lived up to the standards set by the White House which predicted we would see unemployment as high as 8 percent, maybe even 8.5 percent. Now it is at 9.4 or 9.5 percent, and the numbers are 14.5 million Americans unemployed and another 6 million who are looking for work. So let's just say 20 million, 20 million unemployed in the United States of America. None of those were jobs that were saved. None of those were jobs that were created, and the White House hasn't defined a single one yet of the jobs that were created, nor the ones that are saved.

So cap-and-trade, cap-and-tax, what does it do to the culture of corruption? What does it do to the ethics challenge that is before these many Members of Congress of which I have a list? Let me see. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine that are being scrutinized and are in the public eye.

Even under this environment of getting to the cap-and-tax, and I will share with you what happened in Spain as they lurched into their green economy to create their green jobs.

Spain drew a conclusion 7 or 8 years ago that they wanted to be a world leader in green jobs, a world leader in this green revolution, and they wanted to reduce the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> being emitted into the atmosphere and get themselves in line with the Kyoto treaty. So they set about replacing their normal generation in Spain with a lot of wind power generators; other means, too, but wind power in particular. When you get involved in issuing permits and who gets to put up and where you are going to locate a wind generator, that means bureaucrats and politicians are involved and favorites get chosen, just like the favorite dealership in Massachusetts that lost his franchise, but at the pleadings of the chairman of the Financial Services Committee had his franchise reinstated even though others did lose their franchise.

Favorites get played in politics. It happened in Spain. In the case of Spain, they were going to create these green jobs. Here is what they learned. This is the data that comes out of 7 to

8 years of experience, of going down this path that cap-and-tax takes the United States of America if the Senate passes it and the President has promised that he will veto it. They did create jobs. They created green jobs. And for every green job that they created, they had a net loss of 2.2 private sector jobs because it drew capital out of the private sector and out of the Spanish economy. They lost the two largest companies in Spain. One of them was British Petroleum, or BP as they are known now, that pulled out of Spain because their costs have gone too high.

They created a new green job here and there at the cost of, for every one, 2.2 lost jobs in the private sector. It took Spain up to the highest unemployment rate in the industrialized world, 17.5 percent unemployment and rising. The cost per green job created was \$770,000 per job.

So they spent \$770,000, created a green job and lost 2.2 jobs in the private sector. And they saw their electrical bills skyrocket. I think that was the phrase used by President Obama. You would see coal-fired generating plants, the cost of that electricity skyrocket under his cap-and-tax plan.

Well, electricity skyrocketed under a very similar plan, a plan that has been identified by President Obama as a model to follow, the Spanish model. In 3 years' time, the electrical bills for the residents in Spain increased 20 percent. Now that is not quite so shocking, I don't suppose, Madam Speaker, but industrial electricity costs in the same period of time went up 100 percent.

□ 2045

So residential electricity up 20 percent; industrial electrical costs 100 percent. Now, we already see the picture of why they've lost so many large companies out of Spain. They've driven up the electrical costs where they can't compete any longer. And with electrical costs doubling in industrial in 3 years and up 20 percent in residential, they actually just hit the political threshold.

It wasn't that that covered all the additional costs of generating electricity. The real truth is, Madam Speaker, that they took the cost of electricity up to the political threshold where they couldn't sustain it any longer, held it at a 20 percent increase for residents and a doubling, a 100 percent increase in industrial, and then, to pay for the rest of the cost of the electricity, went out on the financial market and borrowed the money to pay the electrical bills, borrowed the money from the international financial markets to pay the electrical bills in Spain at costs above the doubling of industrial and the 20 percent increase in the residential. And in order to borrow the money, they had to pledge the full faith and credit of the Spanish Government, which means children yet to be born and the children and the grandchildren and likely the great-grand-

children of those using electricity in Spain today will be paying the interest and the principal on the electrical bills of their parents, their grandparents and their great-grandparents—should the economy hold together long enough that they would even have the opportunity to do that—while the competitiveness of Spain digresses in the world.

And if this isn't bad enough, high electrical costs, borrowing on the international financial market to pay the electrical bill, 17.5 unemployment, \$770,000 per green job created, and for every time they created a green job they lost 2.2 jobs in the private sector. All of this going on, you still had the Sicilian Mafia involved in the politics of Spain, greasing the palms, so to speak, making sure that the right people received the right cash favors in the right denominations because politicians, business people are brokering who gets to put up the wind charger, who's going to issue the permit—well, they have that determined—who gets the permit issued to put the wind charger up on which land. And the Sicilian Mafia was involved in that and remains involved in that, according to the speaker we had for a breakfast I hosted a couple months ago. Not only were they involved in the politics of the permitting process, but also involved in the politics of determining who would be the contractors, the subcontractors, and the suppliers.

So add Sicilian Mafia to this web, this web of corruption, this web of political favoritism, this ethical snarl that's there in Spain that contributes to dragging down their economy—the green economy that they set up with the idea they were going to create green jobs.

There is no empirical data, no quantifiable way that one can look at Spain and declare that Spain is a model that the United States should emulate, but the President has declared that we should do that and doesn't seem to be accountable for that flawed judgment.

So when I asked the question, of all of these things that are wrong in the Spanish green economy—the high unemployment, the high electrical bills, borrowing money to pay your electrical bills, the Sicilian Mafia wrapped up in the politics that's contributing to political corruption—of which there are many indicators here in this swamp that the Speaker has declared she wants to drain but taken no move to do so when it's her own Democratic Members—all of this going on in Spain, and here in the House of Representatives we pass a cap-and-tax bill that is a tax on all of our energy, that sets up carbon credits that will be traded—not just in the United States, but around the world.

And so somehow, with a bill in the House, we are going to pay somebody to plant trees in Brazil, thinking that that's going to sequester some carbon so we can burn some more natural gas to generate some electricity in Florida. How about that?

And I would just ask the question, aside from this snarled mess and the open door for confusion and corruption and favoritism and people getting rich off of credits, aside from all of that, aside from the extra cost in electricity of \$1,320 a year just for the households in my district—according to Mid-American Energy, who hasn't seen a rate increase in over 10 years—aside from all of that, where are we going?

If we could take the 25 or the 50 or the 100 smartest people in America, or the world, erase from their minds any of the last 25 or 30 years of this global warming fear that has been perpetrated—and now has had to morph itself into “climate change” because we don't have evidence that the globe has been warming since 2002 so they had to change it to climate change—but if we could put the smartest people together, send them off on a retreat somewhere—send them down to the Caribbean where the Congressional Black Caucus had their little codel that's being looked at—set them up on an island, erase from their memory anything that they've heard about this global warming allegation or the proposed solutions, and first ask the question on the science, do you really believe that the Earth is getting warmer? Well, maybe.

And there are some trend lines prior to 2002 that would indicate that. That's not so much the point, but we should ask that question. Do you believe it is? And if you conclude that it is—smartest people in the world with great training in all of the fields that they need, then the next question would be, do you believe that the emissions from the industrial era, the industrial revolution are contributing to it? How much, and what could we do about that?

Now, remember that if you would take the atmosphere—and we're dealing only with CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the United States of America, the cumulative total—and I've got to go a little bit from memory, but I'm going to get the scale of this exactly right, and if you take the entire atmosphere of the Earth—I know all this air has a volume to it, it's measured in metric tons, and that number is 105.5 million metric tons—I believe that's the number, that's the right decimal anyway—all of that Earth's atmosphere and draw it out and represent it proportionately in a circle, let's say a circle 8 feet in diameter, two 4 by 8 sheets of drywall side to side, draw a circle 8 feet in diameter, a foot higher than my hand around, draw that circle, think of that circle in your mind's eye, Madam Speaker, and that represents all the Earth's atmosphere.

Now, the cumulative total of the CO<sub>2</sub> suspended in the Earth's atmosphere over the last 205 years, since the dawn of the industrial revolution, all of that CO<sub>2</sub> that's gone in and that's now suspended in the atmosphere, if you would draw it on a circle, in the middle of that 8-foot circle—which is all of the

Earth's atmosphere—that circle would be how big: 5 foot, 4 foot, 3 foot, 2 foot, 1 foot in diameter, perhaps, in the middle of that 8-foot circle? Or 6 inches, or 3 inches, or 1 inch—we're still going, Madam Speaker. About the diameter of my little finger; .56 inches would be all that would represent all of the CO<sub>2</sub> that is suspended in the Earth's atmosphere that has been emitted by the United States of America in the last 205 years, the dawn of the industrial revolution. And we're talking about that half-inch diameter circle in the middle of the 8-foot circle and reducing those emissions by 17 percent in the near term, as much as 83 percent per year in the long term.

Now, where does that get us? And how can anyone think that you can put a drop into an ocean and change the temperature of the ocean, or think that you could microscopically alter the dimension of that center little circle that represents all of the suspended CO<sub>2</sub> from the United States and somehow magically that's the key to adjust the Earth's thermostat. It is utter vanity, Madam Speaker. And you can put the smartest people in the world off on an island somewhere, erase all of the things that have been pumped out in their brain, start them out with fresh data, scientific data, empirical data, put some physicists there, put some meteorologists out there, some mathematicians there while we're at it, and by the way, let all of those people churn around on this climate change model—and let's put some economists out there also to churn around on what happens—and I would just be about willing to guarantee that 50 or 100 of the smartest people in the world, if you erase their institutional memory of all of the information that has been pounded into this country over the last 30 years since we made the transition from the impending ice age—which some of us remember, and at least one scientist made the switch himself, said it was certain that there was a near-term ice age that was going to come down and freeze us off of the North American continent. Now he's a global warming enthusiast. He was right one time maybe, and he will never live to see if he was right or wrong.

But all of those smart people that we could put on an island and erase their institutional memory and start them with an objective analysis, very well trained physicists, meteorologists, economists, mathematicians, chemists, put them on that island and ask them, evaluate the data that we have today and look at the science that we have, if the Earth is getting warmer and if you think that's a problem, what would you do about it, I can't imagine that 25 or 50 or 100 smartest people in the world coming up with such a concoction as a proposed solution as passed off the floor of this House in the form of the bill that's called Waxman-Markey cap-and-trade, cap-and-tax—or whatever the other acronyms are for this bill. I can't imagine that really smart people

could ever cook something like that up.

Because this bill that passed the House, it was never a product of, let me say, sound science, peer-reviewed analysis, sound economics. It was never a product that ever laid this thing out down through the continuum and gamed it out to the end. No, Madam Speaker. It's a political concoction that's put together in a hodgepodge. It's—what shall I call it—liberal genetic engineering of policy. And we are stuck with it coming out of this House.

I think that this House made the single most colossal mistake made in the history of the United States Congress a week ago last Friday when they passed the cap-and-tax bill. I think they're wrong on the science, and I think they're really, really wrong on the economics. And if they're right on the science, they hand over the economy of the United States and put us at a disadvantage and allow India and China and other developing countries to continue to belch crud into the atmosphere and out-compete us economically. And more and more companies will be moving to those countries while those economies prosper and pollute the atmosphere, even to the extent of producing or developing an average of one new coal-fire generating plant per week without the emissions controls that we have here in the United States of America, pouring this all forth out of the smoke stacks in Asia and shipping us more and more of our goods.

So what's happening is we're buying plenty from Asia already, and that contributes to our trade imbalance. And then, in order to meet these budget shortfalls that are driven by the President and the liberals in Congress—trillions of dollars, a \$9.3 trillion deficit in the budget offered by President Obama on top of an \$11.3 trillion existing deficit, over \$20 trillion—and what do we do to deal with that? We buy everything we can that we don't want to make here in the United States anymore, and then we borrow the money from the Chinese to buy things from the Chinese. So it's the equivalent of going to the car dealer, I suppose, and borrowing the money from him to buy the car that he makes.

And you keep doing that over and over again, but you've got to build something that has value. You've got to make things. You've got to provide goods and services that can be competitive. And we need to be competitive globally.

The very idea that this country is a giant chain letter, a giant ATM to be cashed into and that we can create a government economy is false. It has to have value, and it has to have value in the private sector. The private sector is the productive sector of the economy; the government sector is the parasitic sector of the economy. And you cannot grow the parasitic sector of the economy at the expense of the productive sector of the economy and

think that you can compete indefinitely in this world while you're borrowing money from the Chinese to pay the bills that you're creating by having the Chinese make the things that we can't be competitive anymore and buying it from them.

And I get along fine with the Chinese, but you've got to build things that have value and you've got to have a sound economy. We've got to have an ethical Congress. We've got to stand on free markets. And we've got to reverse the nationalization of our privatized industries. And I urge that we do so with all haste.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of Michael Jackson memorial.

Ms. FALLIN (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of attending a funeral.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. WOOLSEY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. QUIGLEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SPRATT, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. POE of Texas) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. POE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today, July 8, 9, 10, 13 and 14.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FLEMING, for 5 minutes, July 8.

Mr. PENCE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. JONES, for 5 minutes, today, July 8, 9, 10, 13 and 14.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today, July 8, 9 and 10.

Mr. OLSON, for 5 minutes, July 9.

Mr. INGLIS, for 5 minutes, today and July 13.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas, for 5 minutes, today, July 8, 9 and 10.

(The following Member (at his request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. ISSA, for 5 minutes, today.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. KING of Iowa. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 59 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, July 8, 2009, at 10 a.m.

### EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for speaker-authorized official travel during the first quarter and second quarter of 2009, pursuant to Public Law 95-384 are as follows:

#### REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO HAITI, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 8 AND MAY 11, 2009

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Mazie Hirono .....	5/8	5/11	Haiti .....		888.00						888.00
Hon. David Dreier .....	5/8	5/11	Haiti .....		888.00						888.00
Hon. Jim McDermott .....	5/8	5/11	Haiti .....		888.00						888.00
Hon. Gwen Moore .....	5/8	5/11	Haiti .....		888.00						888.00
Delegate Gregorio Sablan .....	5/8	5/11	Haiti .....		888.00						888.00
John Lis .....	5/8	5/11	Haiti .....		888.00						888.00
Margarita Seminario .....	5/8	5/11	Haiti .....		888.00						888.00
Tommy Ross .....	5/8	5/11	Haiti .....		888.00						888.00
Rachael Leman .....	5/8	5/11	Haiti .....		888.00						888.00
Moftiah McCartin .....	5/8	5/11	Haiti .....		888.00						888.00
Clay Wellborn .....	5/8	5/11	Haiti .....		888.00						888.00
Maureen Taft Morales .....	5/8	5/11	Haiti .....		888.00						888.00
Committee totals .....											10,656

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. MAZIE K. HIRONO, May 21, 2009.

#### REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 28 AND FEB. 1, 2009

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Carolyn B. Maloney .....	1/28	2/1	Switzerland .....		2006.40						2006.40
Committee total .....											2006.40

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY, Chairman, June 16, 2009.

### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2486. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's May 2009 Semi-Annual Report providing the progress toward destruction of the U.S. stockpile of lethal chemical agents and munitions by the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) deadline of April 29, 2012, but not

later than December 31, 2017 pursuant to section 8119 of the Department of Defense (DoD) Appropriations Act, 2008, Pub. L. 110-116, and section 922 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2008, Pub. L. 110-181; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2487. A letter from the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Department of Defense, transmitting a copy of a report to Congress entitled, "Reachback Distributed Decision Support" recommended by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2488. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's Uniform Resource Locators (URLs) for documents recently issued related to regulatory programs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2489. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction that was declared in Executive Order 12938 of November 14, 1994, and continued by the

President each year, most recently on November 10, 2008, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2490. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's report on Activities and Assistance under Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Programs (FY 2010 CTR Annual Report), pursuant to Public Law 106-398, section 1308 (114 Stat. 1654A-341); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2491. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report concerning methods employed by the Government of Cuba to comply with the United States-Cuba September 1994 "Joint Communiqué" and the treatment by the Government of Cuba of persons returned to Cuba in accordance with the United States-Cuba May 1995 "Joint Statement", together known as the Migration Accords, pursuant to Public Law 105-277, section 2245; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2492. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Determination Related to Serbia Under Section 7072(c) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009 (Div. H, P.L. 111-8); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2493. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's report on progress toward a negotiated solution of the Cyprus question covering the period February 1, 2009 through March 31, 2009, pursuant to Section 620C(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and in accordance with Section 1(a)(6) of Executive Order 13313; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2494. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's report covering current military, diplomatic, political, and economic measures that are being or have been undertaken to complete the mission in Iraq successfully, pursuant to Public Law 109-163, as amended by Public Law 110-181, section 1223 and Pub. L. 110-417, section 1213(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2495. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Learjet Model 45 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0498; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-065-AD; Amendment 39-15923; AD 2009-11-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 24, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2496. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A310 Airplanes and Airbus Model A300-600 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0486; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-064-AD; Amendment 39-15919; AD 2009-11-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 24, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2497. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Cessna Aircraft Company 150 and 152 Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2007-27747; Directorate Identifier 2007-CE-030-AD; Amendment 39-15904; AD 2009-10-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 24, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2498. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747-100, 747-100B, 747-100B SUD, 747-200B, 747-200C, 747-200F, 747-

300, 747-400, 747-400D, 747-400F, 747SR, and 747SP Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2008-0731; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-058-AD; Amendment 39-15812; AD 2009-04-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 24, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2499. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter Deutschland GmbH (ECD) Model MBB-BK 117 A-1, A-3, A-4, B-1, B-2, and C-1 Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0453; Directorate Identifier 2008-SW-63-AD; Amendment 39-15911; AD 2009-11-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 24, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2500. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; M7 Aerospace LP Models SA226-AT, SA226-T, SA226-TC, SA227-AC (C-26A), SA227-AT, SA227-BC (C-26A), SA227-CC, and SA227-DC (C-26B) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0119; Directorate Identifier 2008-CE-068-AD; Amendment 39-15916; AD 2009-11-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 24, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2501. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace Model HS 748 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0478; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-133-AD; Amendment 39-15917; AD 2009-11-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 24, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2502. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A330-202, -223, -243, -301, -322, and -342 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0479; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-006-AD; Amendment 39-15918; AD 2009-11-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 24, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2503. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter Deutschland GmbH Model EC135 Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0482; Directorate Identifier 2008-SW-54-AD; Amendment 39-15920; AD 2009-11-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 24, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2504. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-90-30 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0213; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-224-AD; Amendment 39-15921; AD 2009-11-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 24, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2505. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc. Model 47, 47B, 47B3, 47D, 47D1, 47E, 47G, 47G-2, 47G-2A, 47G-2A-1, 47G-3, 47G-3B, 47G-3B-1, 47G-3B-2, 47G-3B-2A, 47G-4, 47G-4A, 47G-5, 47G-5A, 47H-1, 47J-2, 47J-2A, and 47K Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0484; Directorate Identifier 2008-SW-44-AD; Amendment 39-15924; AD 2009-12-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 24, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2506. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting

the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; GROB-Werke Model G120A Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0531; Directorate Identifier 2009-CE-030-AD; Amendment 39-15938; AD 2009-12-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 24, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2507. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model DHC-8-400 Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0530; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-079-AD; Amendment 39-15936; AD 2009-12-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 24, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2508. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2008-0612; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-059-AD; Amendment 39-15931; AD 2009-12-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 24, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2509. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; ATR Model ATR42-200, ATR42-300, ATR42-320, ATR42-500, ATR72-101, ATR72-201, ATR72-102, ATR72-202, ATR72-211, ATR72-212, and ATR72-212A Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2008-1237; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-125-AD; Amendment 39-15932; AD 2009-12-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 24, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2510. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-300, -400, -500, -600, -700, -700C, -800, and -900 Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2007-0163; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-046-AD; Amendment 39-15929; AD 2009-12-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 24, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2511. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-300, -400, and -500 Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2008-1364; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-103-AD; Amendment 39-15928; AD 2009-12-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 24, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2512. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 757-200, -200CB, and -300 Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2007-29067; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-148-AD; Amendment 39-15926; AD 2009-12-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 24, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2513. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Construcciones Aeronauticas, S.A. (CASA), Model C-212-CB, C-212-CC, C-212-CD, C-212-CE, C-212-CF, and C-212-DE Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0005; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-164-AD; Amendment 39-15927; AD 2009-12-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 24, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2514. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce Corporation AE

2100D2, AE 2100D2A, AE 2100D3, and AE 2100J Turboprop Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0082; Directorate Identifier 2008-NE-42-AD; Amendment 39-15914; AD 2009-11-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 24, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee: Committee on Science and Technology. H.R. 2965. A bill to amend the Small Business Act with respect to the Small Business Innovation Research Program and the Small Business Technology Transfer Program, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 111-190, Pt. 2). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MCGOVERN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 609. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2997) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes (Rept. 111-191). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. POLIS: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 610. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2965) to amend the Small Business Act with respect to the Small Business Innovation Research Program and the Small Business Technology Transfer Program, and for other purposes (Rept. 111-192). Referred to the House Calendar.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. RAHALL:

H.R. 3113. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate a segment of the Elk River in the State of West Virginia for study for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. ISSA, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. SHERMAN):

H.R. 3114. A bill to authorize the Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office to use funds made available under the Trademark Act of 1946 for patent operations in order to avoid furloughs and reductions-in-force, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary; considered and passed.

By Mr. HODES (for himself and Ms. SHEA-PORTER):

H.R. 3115. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide credits to small businesses and their employees for health insurance coverage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KISSELL:

H.R. 3116. A bill to prohibit the Department of Homeland Security from procuring certain items directly related to the national security unless the items are grown, reprocessed, reused, or produced in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H.R. 3117. A bill to provide enhanced voucher rental assistance for residents of

certain federally assisted low-income housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 3118. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a 1-year extension of the making work pay credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. PELOSI (for herself, Mr. BACA, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. BERMAN, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. COSTA, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FARR, Mr. FILNER, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. HONDA, Mr. ISSA, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NUNES, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. ROHR-ABACHER, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. STARK, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. WATERS, Ms. WATSON, Mr. WAXMAN, and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H.R. 3119. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 867 Stockton Street in San Francisco, California, as the "Lim Poon Lee Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. REHBERG:

H.R. 3120. A bill to extend the Federal relationship to the Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Montana as a distinct federally recognized Indian tribe, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HALL of Texas (for himself, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Ms. GIFFORDS, and Mr. OLSON):

H. Res. 607. A resolution celebrating the Fortieth Anniversary of the Apollo 11 Moon Landing; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

By Mr. CARSON of Indiana (for himself, Mr. HILL, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. BUYER, Mr. PENCE, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, Mr. SOUDER, and Mr. ELLSWORTH):

H. Res. 608. A resolution recognizing the 100th anniversary of the opening of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. HARE (for himself, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. HARPER, and Mr. BILBRAY):

H. Res. 611. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of "Fragile X Awareness Day"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. NORTON (for herself, Mr. HOYER, Mr. CANTOR, Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. KRATOVIL, Mr. NYE, Mr. PERRIELLO, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. WOLF, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. CLARKE, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. WATERS, Ms. WATSON, Mr. WATT, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. RUSH, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. HASTINGS

of Florida, Mr. CONYERS, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. BACA, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. FOSTER, and Mr. QUIGLEY):

H. Res. 612. A resolution expressing the profound sympathies of the House of Representatives for the victims of the tragic Metrorail accident on Monday, June 22, 2009 and for their families, friends, and associates; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. PLATTS:

H. Res. 613. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of the Apple Crunch and the Nation's domestic apple industry; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. QUIGLEY (for himself, Mr. FLAKE, and Mr. KIRK):

H. Res. 614. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit earmarks to for-profit entities; to the Committee on Rules.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. HOLDEN introduced a bill (H.R. 3121) to authorize and request the President to award the Medal of Honor to Richard D. Winters, of Hershey, Pennsylvania, for acts of valor on June 6, 1944, in Normandy, France, while an officer in the 101st Airborne Division; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

## ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 16: Mr. REYES.

H.R. 39: Mr. SPRATT, Ms. WATSON, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. CLAY, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. WU, Mr. HODES, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. HOLT, and Mrs. CAPPS.

H.R. 82: Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.

H.R. 137: Mr. POE of Texas.

H.R. 176: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.

H.R. 179: Mr. BAIRD.

H.R. 265: Mr. PIERLUISI, Ms. RICHARDSON, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 333: Ms. KAPTUR and Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 389: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 413: Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. PETERSON, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. TURNER, Mr. FILNER, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. KIND, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 426: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.

H.R. 430: Mr. WAMP and Mr. TURNER.

H.R. 442: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, and Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.R. 468: Mr. MICHAUD.

H.R. 482: Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 528: Mr. LEVIN.

H.R. 614: Mr. TURNER.

H.R. 622: Mr. MCCOTTER.

H.R. 635: Mr. KUCINICH and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.

H.R. 658: Mr. PERRIELLO.



H.R. 690: Mr. BLUNT and Mr. DOYLE.  
H.R. 697: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.  
H.R. 856: Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California.  
H.R. 868: Mr. HALL of New York.  
H.R. 874: Ms. SPEIER.  
H.R. 930: Mr. MARSHALL and Mr. BERMAN.  
H.R. 936: Mr. ROE of Tennessee.  
H.R. 949: Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California.  
H.R. 950: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.  
H.R. 953: Mr. TURNER.  
H.R. 981: Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
H.R. 1030: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.  
H.R. 1064: Mr. BOCCIERI and Mr. SPACE.  
H.R. 1103: Mr. MEEK of Florida.  
H.R. 1126: Mr. UPTON and Mr. THOMPSON of California.  
H.R. 1135: Mr. PASTOR of Arizona.  
H.R. 1142: Mr. OLVER.  
H.R. 1150: Mr. COHEN.  
H.R. 1177: Mr. WOLF.  
H.R. 1197: Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida.  
H.R. 1207: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.  
Mr. CHANDLER, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, and Mr. GALLEGLY.  
H.R. 1210: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.  
H.R. 1213: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.  
H.R. 1215: Mr. MCGOVERN and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.  
H.R. 1255: Mr. FLEMING, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. CARNAHAN.  
H.R. 1293: Mr. WALZ.  
H.R. 1324: Mr. SHULER, Mr. MARSHALL, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, and Mr. CAPUANO.  
H.R. 1392: Mr. DENT.  
H.R. 1428: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. MASSA, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Mr. ELLISON.  
H.R. 1443: Mr. DOYLE.  
H.R. 1454: Mr. SNYDER.  
H.R. 1460: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.  
H.R. 1472: Mr. MCCOTTER.  
H.R. 1485: Mr. BAIRD.  
H.R. 1503: Mr. POE of Texas and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.  
H.R. 1521: Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. WAMP, Mr. BUYER, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Mr. INSLEE.  
H.R. 1526: Mr. ROSS, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. DICKS, Mr. SIRES, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. LANCE, and Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.  
H.R. 1528: Ms. WATERS and Mr. TANNER.  
H.R. 1530: Mr. RUSH, Ms. WATERS, and Mr. TANNER.  
H.R. 1531: Mr. RUSH, Mr. TANNER, and Ms. WATERS.  
H.R. 1546: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.  
H.R. 1547: Mr. BARROW and Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.  
H.R. 1548: Mr. BACA, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. ROSKAM, and Mr. GRIFFITH.  
H.R. 1552: Mr. BRIGHT.  
H.R. 1557: Mr. LANCE.  
H.R. 1636: Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
H.R. 1675: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.  
H.R. 1681: Mr. TANNER.  
H.R. 1685: Ms. MATSUI.  
H.R. 1691: Mr. McMAHON.  
H.R. 1707: Mr. WAMP.  
H.R. 1708: Mr. MARSHALL.  
H.R. 1775: Mr. COHEN.  
H.R. 1816: Mr. KIRK.  
H.R. 1835: Mr. KISSELL and Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee.  
H.R. 1844: Ms. CLARKE and Mr. MCCOTTER.  
H.R. 1866: Mr. KUCINICH.  
H.R. 1881: Mr. CUELLAR and Ms. PINGREE of Maine.  
H.R. 1894: Mr. MEEK of Florida.  
H.R. 1928: Mr. MICHAUD.  
H.R. 1933: Mr. POE of Texas.  
H.R. 1956: Mr. CAPUANO.  
H.R. 1969: Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey.  
H.R. 1977: Mr. POE of Texas.  
H.R. 1992: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 2006: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.  
H.R. 2026: Mr. SCALISE.  
H.R. 2035: Mr. LANGEVIN.  
H.R. 2058: Mr. MCINTYRE.  
H.R. 2061: Mr. HALL of Texas.  
H.R. 2084: Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. MASSA, and Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.  
H.R. 2113: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.  
H.R. 2139: Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. MASSA, Mr. CAPUANO, and Mr. CONYERS.  
H.R. 2149: Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. HIMES, Ms. CLARKE, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
H.R. 2160: Mr. HONDA, Mr. WELCH, Mr. ARCURI, Mr. AKIN, Mr. MCCOTTER, and Mr. MELANCON.  
H.R. 2190: Mr. DOGGETT.  
H.R. 2194: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. WELCH, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. HENSARLING, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. WOLF, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. HERGER, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. BILBRAY, Mrs. MALONEY, Mrs. HALVORSON, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. COBLE, Mr. CARNAHAN, and Mr. POLIS.  
H.R. 2209: Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
H.R. 2222: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.  
H.R. 2223: Mr. PAYNE.  
H.R. 2239: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.  
H.R. 2243: Mr. BILBRAY and Mr. WITTMAN.  
H.R. 2246: Mr. KING of New York.  
H.R. 2254: Mr. BONNER, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. TONKO, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. TEAGUE, Mr. HARE, Mr. WOLF, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.  
H.R. 2266: Mr. HODES and Mr. TOWNS.  
H.R. 2267: Mr. HODES and Mr. TOWNS.  
H.R. 2268: Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
H.R. 2269: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.  
H.R. 2296: Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. PLATTS, Ms. FOXX, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. COLE, Mr. BARROW, and Mr. MARSHALL.  
H.R. 2329: Mr. HONDA, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.  
H.R. 2339: Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 2368: Mr. PETRI.  
H.R. 2373: Mr. WAMP, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. POE of Texas, and Mr. LATOURETTE.  
H.R. 2378: Mrs. DAHLKEMPER, Mr. BACA, Ms. RICHARDSON, and Mr. DOYLE.  
H.R. 2381: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.  
H.R. 2390: Mr. HOLT.  
H.R. 2418: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.  
H.R. 2427: Mr. HOLT and Mr. KENNEDY.  
H.R. 2452: Mr. GOODLATTE.  
H.R. 2478: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. HUNTER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.  
H.R. 2492: Mr. FILNER, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. MARSHALL.  
H.R. 2499: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. WAMP, Mr. KLINE of Minnesota, and Mr. SCHIFF.  
H.R. 2516: Mr. LEE of New York.  
H.R. 2517: Ms. GIFFORDS.  
H.R. 2519: Mr. McMAHON.  
H.R. 2523: Mr. HONDA.  
H.R. 2538: Mr. MASSA and Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida.  
H.R. 2542: Mr. NUNES.  
H.R. 2560: Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
H.R. 2567: Mr. CARNAHAN.  
H.R. 2570: Mr. KUCINICH.  
H.R. 2596: Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.  
H.R. 2597: Mr. SARBANES, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, and Mr. SESTAK.  
H.R. 2625: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. KUCINICH, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN.

H.R. 2632: Mr. PETERSON.  
H.R. 2648: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
H.R. 2669: Mr. FILNER.  
H.R. 2676: Ms. KOSMAS.  
H.R. 2681: Mr. HONDA.  
H.R. 2685: Mr. HOLT.  
H.R. 2697: Mr. MICHAUD and Mr. TONKO.  
H.R. 2702: Mr. POE of Texas.  
H.R. 2724: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.  
H.R. 2738: Mr. RODRIGUEZ.  
H.R. 2746: Mr. BARROW, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.  
H.R. 2752: Mr. POE of Texas.  
H.R. 2770: Mr. PETERSON.  
H.R. 2777: Ms. KAPTUR.  
H.R. 2799: Mr. HINCHEY.  
H.R. 2801: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.  
H.R. 2810: Mr. KISSELL.  
H.R. 2828: Mr. WITTMAN.  
H.R. 2845: Mr. OLSON, Mr. SOUDER, and Mr. CONAWAY.  
H.R. 2846: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.  
H.R. 2859: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 2861: Mr. HINCHEY.  
H.R. 2866: Mr. HOLT, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
H.R. 2876: Mr. WELCH.  
H.R. 2900: Mr. CONAWAY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. AKIN, and Mr. RADANOVICH.  
H.R. 2902: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.  
H.R. 2909: Mr. KUCINICH and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.  
H.R. 2914: Mr. PITTS, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. WEINER.  
H.R. 2920: Mr. DEFazio, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. YARMUTH.  
H.R. 2941: Mr. TIERNEY and Mr. KENNEDY.  
H.R. 2943: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California and Mr. KUCINICH.  
H.R. 2964: Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. FLEMING, and Mr. MASSA.  
H.R. 2980: Mr. MICHAUD.  
H.R. 2995: Mr. ALEXANDER.  
H.R. 2999: Ms. GIFFORDS.  
H.R. 3001: Mr. SERRANO and Mr. HOLT.  
H.R. 3006: Mr. BOUCHER.  
H.R. 3011: Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. COSTELLO, and Mr. DAVIS of Alabama.  
H.R. 3012: Mr. FATTAH, Mr. BOUCHER, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.  
H.R. 3017: Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, and Mr. KENNEDY.  
H.R. 3020: Mr. MINNICK.  
H.R. 3025: Mr. CHANDLER and Mr. MARSHALL.  
H.R. 3042: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. SCHAUER, Mr. MASSA, Mr. FILNER, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, and Mr. GUTIERREZ.  
H.R. 3047: Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. CONYERS.  
H.R. 3050: Mr. WOLF and Mr. PERRIELLO.  
H.R. 3053: Ms. LEE of California.  
H.R. 3068: Mr. FATTAH.  
H.R. 3074: Mr. WALZ, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, and Mr. LOEBSACK.  
H.R. 3086: Mr. FALCOMA VEGA.  
H.R. 3088: Mr. BISHOP of New York.  
H.R. 3090: Mr. KENNEDY and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.  
H.J. Res. 47: Mr. WITTMAN and Mrs. HALVORSON.  
H. Con. Res. 16: Mr. POE of Texas.  
H. Con. Res. 74: Mr. OLVER.  
H. Con. Res. 94: Mr. JONES, Mr. FILNER, Mr. KIRK, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. WHITFIELD, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. SHIMKUS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, Mr. CAMP, Mr.

KUCINICH, Mr. CONAWAY, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. CAO, Mr. MASSA, and Mr. WU.

H. Con. Res. 117: Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. MCCAUL, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.

H. Con. Res. 144: Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. HODES, Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CHILDERS, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. SALAZAR, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.

H. Con. Res. 152: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.

H. Con. Res. 156: Mr. ROYCE, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. COBLE, Mr. ROHRABACHER, and Mr. TOWNS.

H. Con. Res. 158: Ms. MATSUI, Mr. SESTAK, Mr. MINNICK, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MASSA, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. CAO, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. HINOJOSA, and Mr. SHULER.

H. Con. Res. 159: Mr. CAPUANO and Mr. HERGER.

H. Res. 69: Mr. SMITH of Texas.

H. Res. 90: Mr. KUCINICH.

H. Res. 111: Mr. CAMPBELL, Mrs. HALVORSON, Mr. OLVER, and Mr. WILSON of Ohio.

H. Res. 130: Mr. MCNERNEY.

H. Res. 271: Mr. HOLT.

H. Res. 278: Ms. KAPTUR.

H. Res. 362: Mr. PAYNE.

H. Res. 394: Mr. BONNER.

H. Res. 409: Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida.

H. Res. 416: Mr. STARK, Mr. CLAY, Mr. COHEN, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. CLARKE, and Mr. ELLISON.

H. Res. 461: Mr. STARK.

H. Res. 494: Mr. TANNER and Mr. DUNCAN.

H. Res. 496: Mr. ROHRABACHER.

H. Res. 507: Mr. RADANOVICH and Mr. SCALISE.

H. Res. 554: Mr. PAULSEN and Mr. WALDEN.

H. Res. 577: Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. FLEMING, and Mr. MORAN of Virginia.

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#### CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks,

limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

The Manager's Amendment to be offered by Chairman REYES, or a designee, to H.R. 2701, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 300, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits, as defined in clause 9 of Rule XXI.

The amendment to be offered by Representative VELÁZQUEZ, or a designee, to H.R. 2965, the Enhancing Small Business Research and Innovation Act of 2009, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of Rule XXI.

The amendment to be offered by Representative DELAURO, or a designee, to H.R. 2997, the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010, contains no congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9(e), 9(f) or 9(g) or rule XXI.